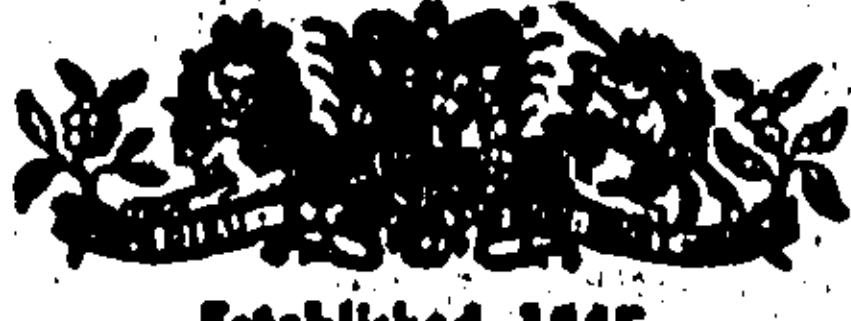


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**COMMENT OF
THE DAY**

A New Policy

A NEW committee has just been set up in the Soviet Union. Its task is to promote solidarity with Asian and African countries. Its sphere is to be both political and economic. Among its first objectives is to be the organization of an economic conference of Asian and African peoples, to enable them to make closer contact with the Soviet Union.

It is clearly another move in the new policy, adopted early last year, of trying to establish the closest possible relations with the independent countries of the two continents, and the closest possible friendship with their governments, even with those which are strongly anti-Communist.

First indication of the change in Russian policy was given by the Soviet Party's chief theoretical publication, the Communist, which announced that serious mistakes had been committed in appraising the role of the national bourgeoisie of the East in the anti-imperialist movement. The tone of all references to non-Communist nationalist leaders changed sharply from that moment.

IN 1953, for instance, Col. Nasser was attacked as being madly reactionary, a terrorist, anti-democratic and demagogic, and a year later was described as anti-patriotic; yet in August of last year Moscow Radio was effusive in praise of Col. Nasser for his "simplicity" and for his "great contribution to the principle of peaceful co-existence." Col. Nasser hadn't changed; it was Soviet policy that had been sharply reversed.

As so often in the past the transition from bitter hostility to effusive friendship is the result not of any change of heart, but merely change of policy.

The economic campaign is taking at the moment two forms. There is, first, the bloc purchase of commodities of which some countries has a surplus which it is finding difficult to market. Burmese rice and Egyptian cotton are the best examples. Second, there is the export of capital goods on long-term credits at low rates of interest.

Neither is, on Soviet authority, necessary for the self-sufficient economy of the Soviet bloc. Therefore it is plain, the purposes are not economic but political. What are these purposes? The pattern of Soviet relations with the East European states is an indication.

THE first step to their present complete economic integration with Russia was the development of their trade relations with the Soviet Union. By trade agreements, often at first on temptingly favourable terms, countries such as Poland and Czechoslovakia were induced to change the pattern of their external trade, substituting trade with Russia for their traditional trade with the West.

The next step was the establishment of economic "co-operation," the effect of which was to place completely under Russian control the economic planning of those countries. Their economies have been wholly integrated with that of the predominant partner. They have become dependents of the Soviet Union. In accord with Marxist teaching, their political dependence on Russia has been given a solidly built economic foundation.

Now, with the necessary adaptations to the differing circumstances, Russia is endeavouring to apply the same process to the countries of Asia and Africa. Nor is it surprising that in their case the main stress is being laid on the supply of capital goods. Lenin once wrote that the exportation of capital is one of the most essential bases of imperialism. The present Soviet leaders are applying that precept to their own purposes.

NASSER GAOLS BRITONS

**TWO ACCUSED OF SPYING
MAY BE BROUGHT TO
TRIAL SOON**

Cairo, Aug. 28.

Egyptian Police yesterday arrested two Britons and charged them with spying.
It was later learned the two men may be tried soon.

The two Britons were James Swinburn, 51-year-old Arab news agency employee, and Charles Pitluck, who worked for the Marconi Telegraph Company.

The Director General of the Egyptian Information Service, Lt.-Col. Abdel Hatem, told a hurriedly called press conference in his office that Mr Swinburn was head of a "dangerous espionage ring

which worked for British intelligence." He said six members of the alleged ring were arrested this afternoon.

Mr Swinburn was arrested at his house "while conferring with Charles Pitluck and El Sayed Amin Mahmoud, both members of the network."

Egyptian police had been tracking it down for two years, he added. The disclosures followed by just a few hours the

arrest and expulsion of three Commonwealth newspaper correspondents from Egypt.

The Egyptian spokesman said Mr Swinburn had admitted he was "in direct contact with two diplomats from a foreign Embassy and that he received his instructions directly from them."

Col. Hatem later identified the Embassy as the British.—United Press and Reuter.

EGYPT TO REPLY TODAY

Cairo, Aug. 27.

Egypt's reply to the invitation to meet a five nation committee set up by the London Suez conference will be delivered through the Egyptian Embassy in London tomorrow. It was officially announced tonight.

The announcement was made after President Nasser had conferred with his Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy and chief political officer Wing Commander Ay Sabri on latest developments in the Suez dispute.

The reply was actually on its way to London last night but last-minute rephrasing caused a delay according to Egyptian political quarters tonight.

Dr. Fawzy summoned Arab diplomats to his office to brief them on the Suez crisis.

President Nasser tonight received the Saudi Arabian deputy Foreign Minister, Sheikh Yusuf Yassin, who carried a special message from King Saud.

Mr. Krishna, Menon, who led the Indian Delegation to the London Suez conference, will arrive in Cairo on Wednesday morning for a three-day visit during which he will confer with President Nasser, an Indian Embassy spokesman said tonight.

Mr. Menon, supported by Russia, Indonesia and Ceylon, introduced counter-proposals to the majority plan for international management of the Canal at the London conference. He proposed that Egypt should retain control with the help of an international advisory body.

Under the decree, General Amer will appoint the Chief of the Liberation Army, which comprises volunteers from the National Guard, retired Egyptian officers and all People's Volunteer Organizations.

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Britain May Prosecute Makarios

London, Aug. 27.

The Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, will not make a decision on filing criminal charges against Archbishop Makarios for two weeks, informed sources said tonight.

It will take that long to finish translating captured documents which the Government says identify Makarios as leader of the anti-British underground, Eoka.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd announced yesterday British troops had found portions of the diary of Col. George Gryvas, who is said to be leader of Eoka.

The diary and other papers show Gryvas took his orders and received financial support from Archbishop Makarios, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said.

DIFFICULT DECISION

Archbishop Makarios is now in exile on the Seychelles Islands, a lonely British outpost in the Indian Ocean.

Informed sources said Sir Anthony and his cabinet will decide whether to bring Makarios back from exile to face trial on criminal charges.

It would be a difficult decision, they said, because of the tremendous following Makarios has as prelate of the Eastern Orthodox Church in Cyprus.

Meanwhile the Secretary of the Cypriot Eucharistic in Britain, Philias Duerkes said in a communication published here tonight, no Cypriot would negotiate with Britain until Makarios was released.

The communiqué said no British solution of the Cyprus problem would be acceptable to the Cypriot people without the approval of Archbishop Makarios and the Eucharistic.

BLOODSHED THREAT

Referring to the Colonial Office recusal last night that Archbishop Makarios was the instigator of terrorism in Cyprus, the communiqué said that this was an "effort to undermine the personal position of Archbishop Makarios and to endorse a colonial constitution in his absence."

It warned that the British Government could not "shake

off its responsibility for the bloodshed that will ensue in Cyprus."—United Press & France-Press.

PRISONER MISSING

Nicosia, Aug. 27. A Cypriot terrorist serving a life imprisonment sentence in Nicosia's central prison was found missing tonight, an official statement said.

He was George Savva Olympios, convicted earlier this year on a charge of carrying arms in a Limassol district village last February.

An island-wide hunt was begun for Olympios, who was captured by troops on February 7 near Piskhna village, north-west Limassol carrying arms and ammunition.

He had been on the Police

wanted list with a £5,000 price on his head.

The circumstances of his escape from prison were not revealed. It was merely stated he was missing at the sunset roll call.

AT GUNPOINT

Olympios, 18, was captured with another man when they decided to "run for it" after a coronal was thrown around Piskhna village by men of the Norfolk Regiment, on February 7.

Their decision landed both in the hands of two soldiers, who captured them at Stungun point as they tried to break through.

Both were sentenced to life imprisonment in Nicosia on March 23 for carrying firearms.—Reuter.

**U.S. REVIEWS FAR EAST
MILITARY SITUATION**

Washington, Aug. 28.

United States military leaders have started a comprehensive review of the military situation in the Far East in the light of a report by Admiral Arthur Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on his recent tour of the area, an official source said today.

This source said the review would take into account the growing potency of modern atomic and non-atomic weapons, and the sweeping changes in the American Far East Command announced on July 18.

Recommendations based on the review would be placed before a special session of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the next few weeks. They were expected here to include the repositioning of a number of logistic, support and other non-combat units.

A Defense Department spokesman declined to say whether these units might be actually withdrawn from the theatre. But he stressed there were no present plans to reduce the numbers of American fighting men ready for action in the Western Pacific area. Further any modifications in personnel

would not come for at least nine months.

As much as anything else, the November presidential election was believed by observers to be militating against radical change in the United States global defence policy at this time.

Admiral Radford has denied

press reports that the defence chiefs were planning on an 800,000-man reduction in the American armed forces by 1960. But the word has persisted in diplomatic circles that far-ranging modifications in Washington's strategic thinking are under way.—Reuter.

Call For Strong Action

Washington, Aug. 27.

Democratic Rep. Frank M. Karsten telegraphed President Eisenhower today to come back to the Capital right away and give his personal attention to the loss of a U.S. Navy plane off the coast of Communist China last week.

The American people are shocked by your lack of concern

and failure to take any action," Karsten said in a telegram to the White House, California, where the President is taking a five-day vacation.

"In my opinion, it would be a serious mistake for our Government to let this matter pass unnoticed," Karsten said.—United Press.

Today's Evidence At The Conspiracy Trial

**Witness: 'No Ulterior
Motive In
Omitting Keay's Name'**

There was no ulterior motive omitting the name of Keay (Superintendent of Mines) from a resolution for the approval of payment of \$25,000 by the Bohespice Syndicate to a man called E. T. Tsao, Mr H. J. Armstrong, senior partner of Messrs Deacons, said this morning.

Mr Armstrong, being cross-examined at the trial before District Judge Charles Hoggarth, told him that if he was satisfied that payment was in order to go ahead and pay.

The accused are William Allan Hoggarth, charged with conspiracy, of 351, The Peak; Henry Charles Patterson, 46, Company Director, of 10, Victoria Peak Apartments; John Patterson Whitefield, 54, Superintendent of Lighthouses, Marine Department, of Albany Place; and William Murray Keay, 64, Superintendent of Mines, of 7, Kimberley Street, second floor. All four men are on nominal bail of \$300 each.

All four defendants are alleged to have conspired together on diverse dates between January 1 and June 5 this year "to enable the said William Murray Keay, then employed as Superintendent of Mines by the Government of Hongkong, to receive a bribe for his showing favour and for his forbearing to show disavowal in the discharge of his official function to a syndicate known as the Bohespice Syndicate, of which the said William Allan Hoggarth, Henry Charles Patterson and John Patterson Whitefield were members."

AMENDED

Keay is additionally charged with corruptly receiving the sum of \$25,000 on June 4, then employed as Superintendent of Mines by the Hongkong Government, as a reward for showing favour and for his forbearing to show disavowal to Bohespice Syndicate "in relation to the granting of certain purported licence and the subsequent transfer of the said purported licence to the Mount Lead Mines Company Ltd. a matter in which the said Division of the Labour Department was concerned."

Hoggarth, Patterson and Whitefield are represented by Mr D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr J. C. Stewart of Stewart and Company.

Mr Victor Gittins, instructed by Mr H. Cairne, of Johnson Stokes and Master, is appearing for Keay.

The Crown is represented by Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Acting Solicitor-General, and Mr Dermot Rea, Crown Counsel, assisted by Mr T. Kavanagh, Assistant Superintendent of Police (Anti-Corruption).

Mr Armstrong said that on May 23 in his office Hoggarth handed him a rough draft of the resolution approving payment of \$25,000 and he amended it. Patterson was there also.

Hoggarth and Patterson placed no obstacles in his way in making alterations or amendments to the draft as he thought fit.

Mr Wright: Did you consider that this resolution in the form in which you finally settled it was the proper form from the legal point of view to secure approval of payment of that sum to an agent?

Witness: The agent is not mentioned.

SUFFICIENT

Did you consider it necessary to mention him?—No.

Was there any ulterior motive in omitting the name of Keay from that resolution?—No, as far as I am concerned.

Neither Hoggarth nor Patterson suggested in any shape or form

that Keay's name should be deliberately omitted from that document?—No.

Did you consider that if this resolution was signed by those members having the majority voting power in the syndicate that that was sufficient to bind the syndicate?—Yes.

Mr Armstrong agreed that he drew up the receipt himself and that the name of Keay was not mentioned. He did not consider it necessary to mention it. Nobody's name was mentioned.

Mr Wright asked whether Hoggarth or Patterson suggested that Keay's name should be omitted from the prepared portion of the receipt and Mr Armstrong replied that he read over the receipt to Hoggarth on the

(Contd. on back page, Col. 6)

**EIGHT KILLED, SEVEN
MISSING IN
FOUR PLANE MISHAPS**

Sanford, Aug. 27.

A crippled Navy bomber caught its wing on a pine tree while trying to land today and crashed into two houses, killing all three crewmen and a small girl watching from her porch.

The child's parents and her four-year-old brother were critically injured. The owner of the house next door was blown into his yard but apparently escaped severe injury.

Both houses burned fiercely, but firemen from the Navy auxiliary field and the city saved one from destruction.

Later the bodies of the three crewmen and Marilyn Sue Lowe, 3, were recovered.

Captain John Blackburn, commander of Heavy Attack Wing 1, said the "Savage" bomber developed engine trouble shortly after take-off. He said the pilot apparently had been attempting to make a crashlanding on a railway track to avoid the congested residential area.

'Did His Best'

"All indications were that he did his best to avoid the houses," said Captain Blackburn "but his wing hit a pine tree and it veered him into the houses."

Mr and Mrs Lloyd Lowe, parents of Marilyn Sue and David Lowe, 4, were taken to hospital suffering from second-degree burns and shock.

Their condition was listed as critical.

Witnesses said the little girl had been standing on the porch, watching the plane's sputtering efforts to land, when the crash came.

Her parents were lying on the lawn.

W. M. Brown, a former Navy chief petty officer, was blown from his home next door, but he and his two children apparently escaped serious injury.—United Press.

Seven Missing

Anchorage, Aug. 27. Eight men bailed out of an Air Force KC-97 stratosphere over Fire Island early today. One was rescued and seven are still missing.

The men were ordered to jump when two of the plane's four engines failed. The pilot, Capt. Elva Wilkerson, remained with the plane and made a successful emergency landing.

Air Force officials at Elendorf Air Force base said that if the seven landed in Cook Inlet there was "virtually no hope they will survive," because of the frigid temperature of waters.

The rescued man, Lt. Robert Moore, the co-pilot, was found

**Let The
Duke**

Visit HK

**Reform Club Gives
Its Support**

The Reform Club today announced support for the China Mail's proposal that the Duke of Edinburgh be invited to visit Hongkong.

Mr P. D. Au, speaking on behalf of the Reform Club, said: "I don't know why the Hongkong Government has not issued an invitation to the Duke."



The Duke of Edinburgh

"I also cannot understand why Hongkong was not included in the Duke's itinerary in the first place."

"I think the China Mail proposal is a very good one."

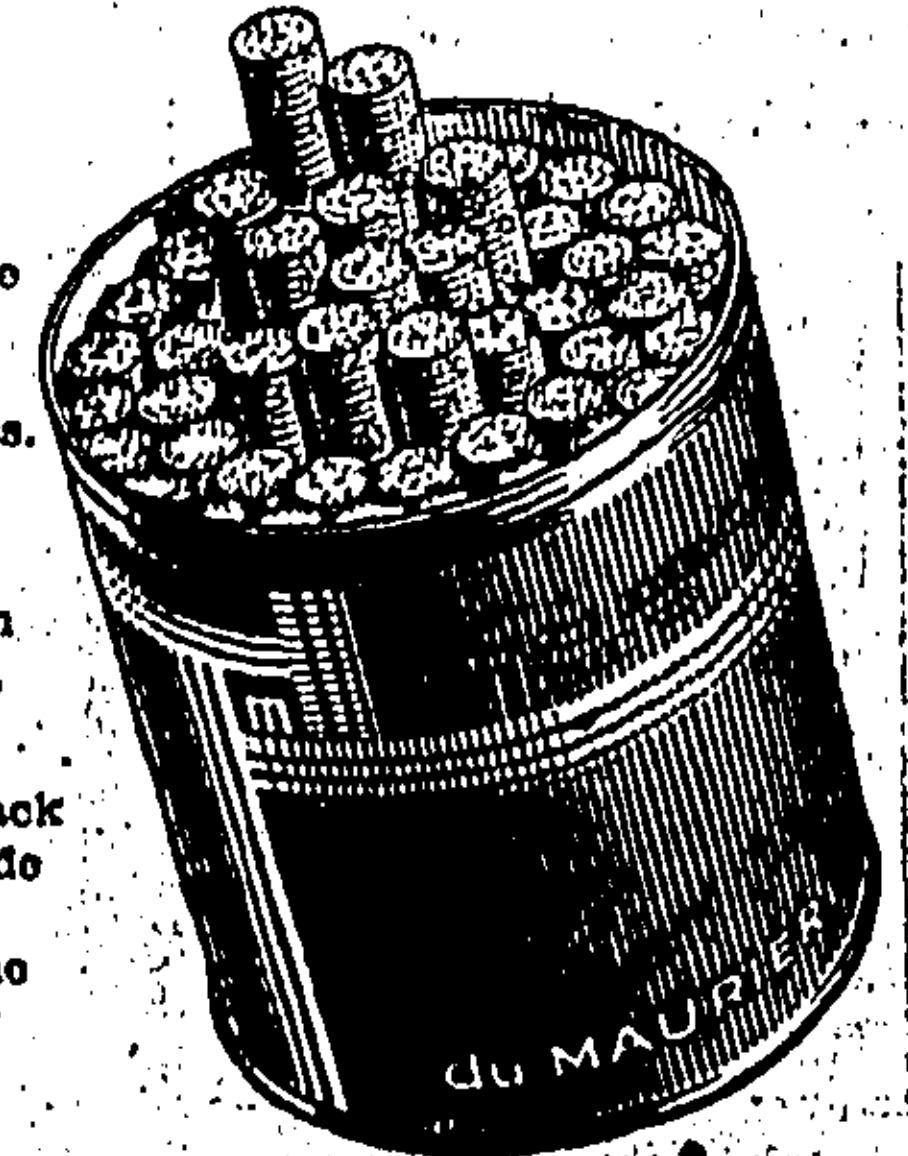
In an editorial yesterday, the China Mail urged Government to invite the Duke to visit the Colony during his forthcoming Empire-circling tour.

It said the Duke could visit Hongkong either immediately after his visit to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur on November 2 or after opening the Olympic Games in Melbourne as the Royal Yacht, Britannia, crossed the Pacific to his next destination.

The China Mail said the Duke could fly up to the Colony either from Singapore before visiting Australia, or following his tour of Britain's Southern Pacific possessions.

This morning it was learned that the Civic Association is considering the proposal and is expected to issue a statement later today or tomorrow.

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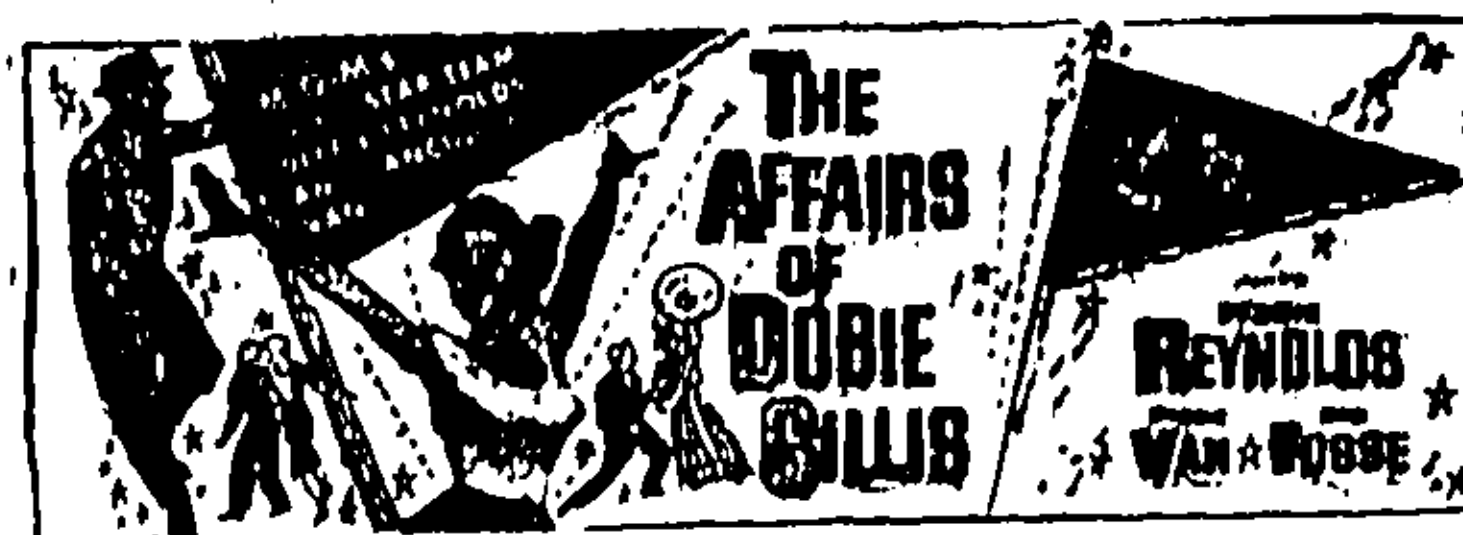
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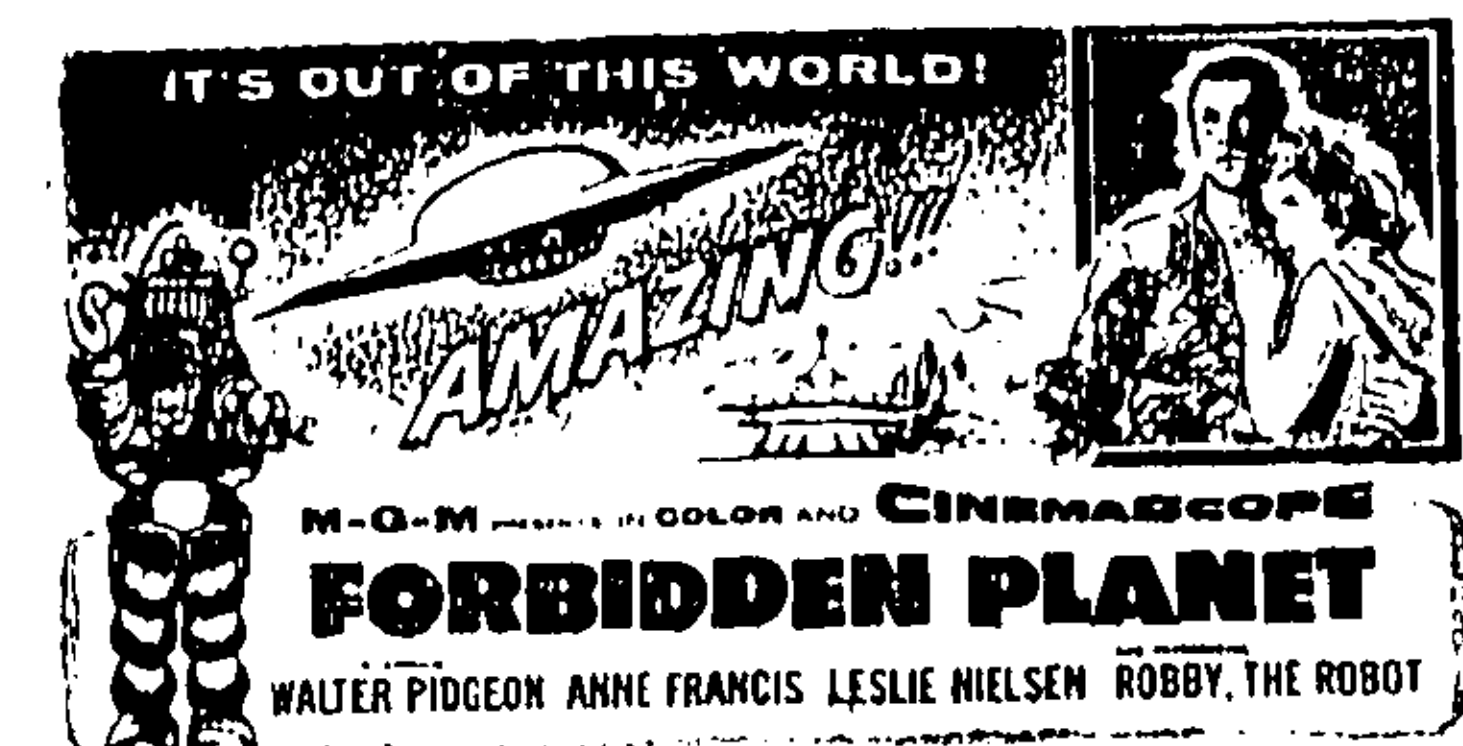
TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



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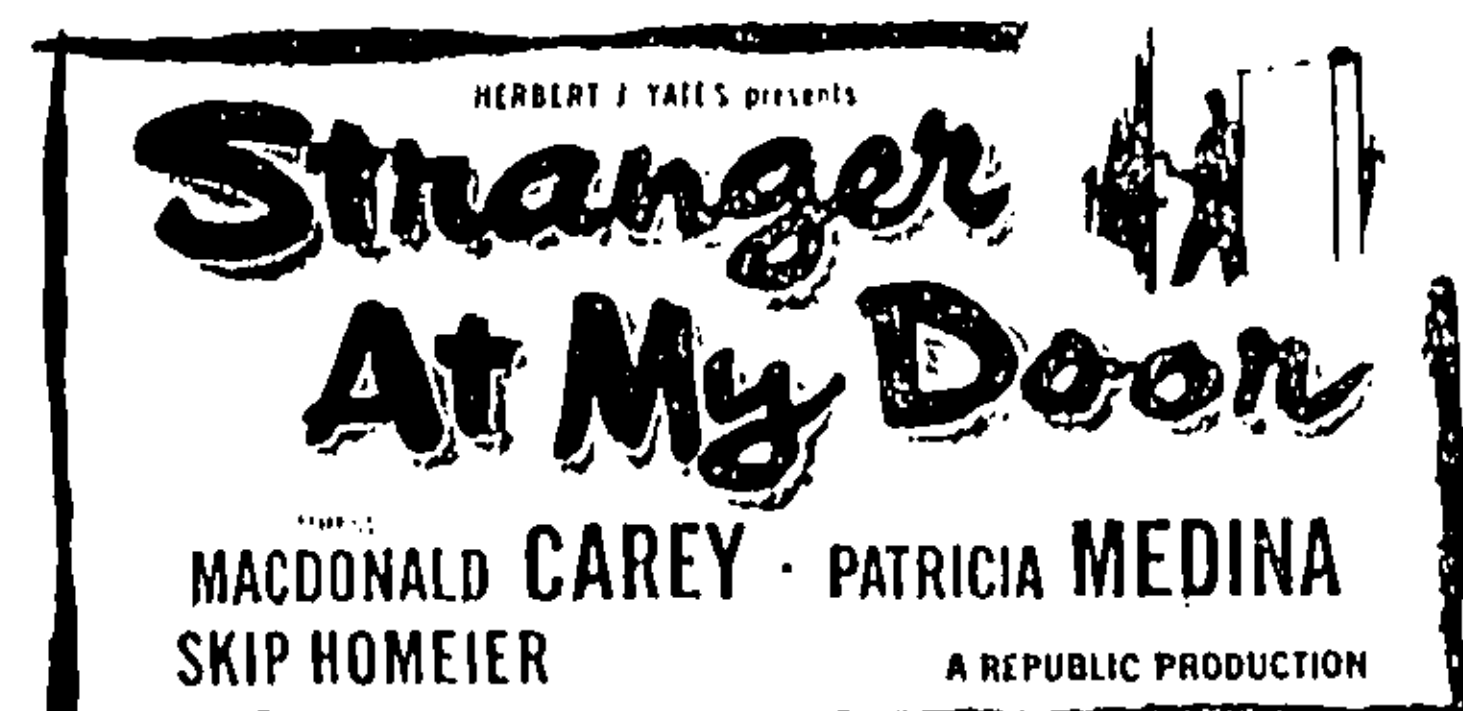
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Next Change: THE RAWHIDE YEARS

ROXY & BROADWAY

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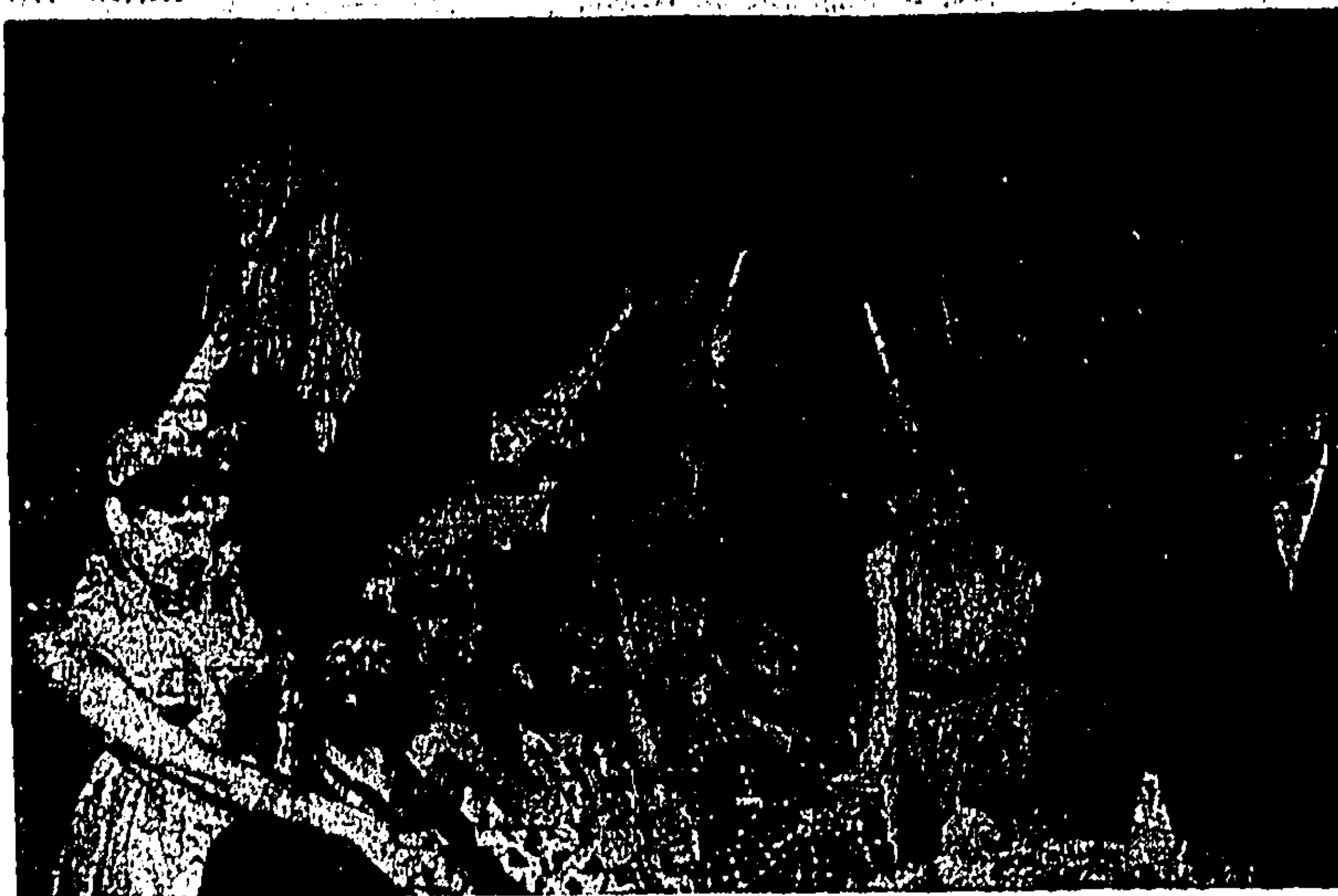
— TO-MORROW —
Jane Wyman
in
"MIRACLE IN THE RAIN"

— FINAL TO-DAY —
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



— TO-MORROW —
Walt Disney's
"THE VANISHING
PRAIRIE"
in Technicolor

Raft Heroes Live It Up In London



THE three Frenchmen who last week arrived in England after drifting across the Atlantic from Canada on a raft, are pictured making whoopee in a night club. The men are, from left: skipper Henri Beaudot; Marc Modena and Gaston Vanacker.—Express Photo.

MELBOURNE ABIDING BY 6 PM CLOSING

Melbourne, Aug. 27. Premier Henry Bolte of Victoria reaffirmed today that visitors to the 1956 Olympic games must abide by Melbourne's regulations on liquor closing hours. The city's saloons close at 6 p.m. Hotel dining rooms may serve spirits to 10 p.m.

There were hints, however, that issuance of private licenses for open house entertainment might provide a loophole.—United Press.

US Arms For Nationalists In Burma

Paris, Aug. 27. Radio Peking today charged that the United States had been supplying arms to remnant Nationalist Chinese forces in Burma.

Quoting ex-Major Ming Sheng-min, who recently returned to the mainland from Burma, the radio alleged that the United States aircraft had air-dropped arms and ammunition to Nationalist stragglers in Burma. The radio claimed that early in 1952, the Americans set up a training class in Moulmein to encourage Nationalist Chinese troops with the idea of a "counter-offensive" against the mainland.

The ex-Nationalist officer was then quoted by the radio that "it was still a fact that up to the present moment Nationalist troops in Burma received their monthly financial aid directly from Taiwan, amounting to nearly 500,000 baht."—France-Press.

US Increasing Jet Aircraft Tanker Output

Washington, Aug. 27.

The Air Force announced today that it would increase the production of jet tanker planes to extend the long-range retaliatory power of the Strategic Air Command.

The Air Force said in a statement that the increased production of the KC-135 jet tankers would give "the Air Force's main retaliatory force longer range and more flexibility in employment."

Dependent

The shortage of jet tankers was one of the main points highlighted in a Senate Armed Services investigation on air power. The Air Force now has no jet tankers.

Long-range bombers, such as the B-52 and the B-47, are dependent upon tankers for aerial refueling to give them the necessary range to carry out their bombing missions. At present the Air Force is using conventionally-powered tankers, such as the KC-97, which have neither the altitude nor speed for satisfactory refueling of jet bombers.

The Air Force said the production of the KC-135 tankers was being increased with the approval of the Defense Secretary, Mr. Charles Wilson, and on the recommendation of General Nathan Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff.

\$4 Million Each

As a result of the decision the Air Force said, the planned peak production rate of 20 tankers per month "will be reached substantially earlier than previously planned."

The KC-135 is just now going into production and none has yet been delivered to the Air Force. It is not expected

that the peak production rate will be reached until 1959, or about 12 to 18 months after production of the B-52 jet bombers reaches its peak of 20 a month.

The KC-135, which costs about \$4 million each, is built by Boeing Aircraft Company in Seattle, Washington, and is modelled after the company's new jet transport.—United Press.

Prince Phouma Welcomed To Canton

London, Aug. 27.

Mayor Chu Kuang of Canton expressed his belief that good friendship between China and Laos would flourish on a new basis and so would their economic and cultural relations when he spoke at a banquet for the Laotian delegation headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma after their arrival in Canton today from Peking.

The New China News Agency quoted the Laotian Prime Minister as saying in reply that he would carry back with him the "grand amity and warmth" shown by the Chinese people.

In addition to proposing a toast to the "everlasting friendship" between China and Laos, the Prince asked Mayor Chu Kuang to convey his greetings to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai, according to the agency.—Reuter.

Clash Over Slavery

Geneva, Aug. 27.

FRENCH and Saudi Arabian delegates clashed verbally over the slavery question at a meeting here today of the 59-nation anti-slavery conference.

The clash started when the French delegate asked the Saudi Arabian delegate to prove that slavery did not exist in his country.

The French delegate cited testimony made by a pastor at the French Union Assembly in Paris that a French Moslem had been sold into slavery in

Peace Treaty Hopes Slim RUSSIAN REFUSAL TO RETURN SOUTH KURILES

Washington, Aug. 27.

A high Japanese official said today that it would be "very difficult" for Japan to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union because of the Russian refusal to return the South Kuriles.

Takeshi Shimoda, Director of the Treaty Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office, arrived in Washington by air for brief discussions with American officials and told reporters at the airport that the Russians appeared "adamant" in their refusal to entertain any Japanese claims to the South Kurile Islands.

Shimoda and three aides arrived from New York. Shimoda had attended the Japanese Russian discussions in Moscow and also was present at the London conference on Suez. He expects to leave tomorrow on his way to Tokyo.

The Purpose

Asked at the airport what was the purpose of his visit to Washington, Shimoda said that he wanted "to exchange information" with American officials and added "I suppose naturally they will ask us about the recent Soviet negotiations."

Shimoda, when asked to assess the possibilities of securing a peace treaty with Russia, said, "for the moment it is very difficult because of the Soviet's adamant attitude regarding the Kuriles. They are adamant on the question of the South Kuriles."

He declined to say whether Japan eventually would recognize Soviet sovereignty over Russian occupied South Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands.

Denial

When asked whether Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had warned Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the London conference that the United States could claim permanent possession of Okinawa and the other Ryukyus if Japan recognized Russian sovereignty over Sakhalin and the Kuriles, Shimoda recalled that Shigemitsu had denied this.

However, when asked whether the question had arisen during the Shigemitsu-Dulles talks, Shimoda would only say "no comment."—United Press.

US AID FOR CEYLON

Colombo, Aug. 27.

The Ceylon Government and the US assistance mission were working today on plans for a second allocation of American aid that would benefit several government departments.

Under present proposals, the biggest share would be devoted to food production, irrigation, agricultural research and education, which collectively are scheduled to receive \$1,750,000. Railways are scheduled to get \$1,245,000.—United Press.

Theft Of Embassy Files In Ankara Greek Envoy Recalled

Athens, Aug. 27.

The Greek Government tonight asked the Greek Ambassador in Ankara, Mr. Ioannis Kalerghis, to return here for consultation following the theft on Saturday night of files from the Greek Embassy in Ankara.

Government sources indicated tonight that the files stolen were not of "particular importance."

They said the military attaché's files regarding the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were locked in a special safe and were untouched.

Greece yesterday protested to the Turkish Foreign Ministry against insufficient security for its Ankara diplomats.

The robbery took place when the watchman left the building for a while. When he returned the Embassy door was unlocked and the safe opened with duplicate keys which were still in the lock.—Reuter.

New Far East Reception Centre In US

Washington, Aug. 27.

A new reception centre for persons invited to the United States from Japan, South Korea, and Formosa under the educational exchange and economic and technical assistance programmes is to be set up in Seattle, Washington, in January, 1957, the State Department announced today.

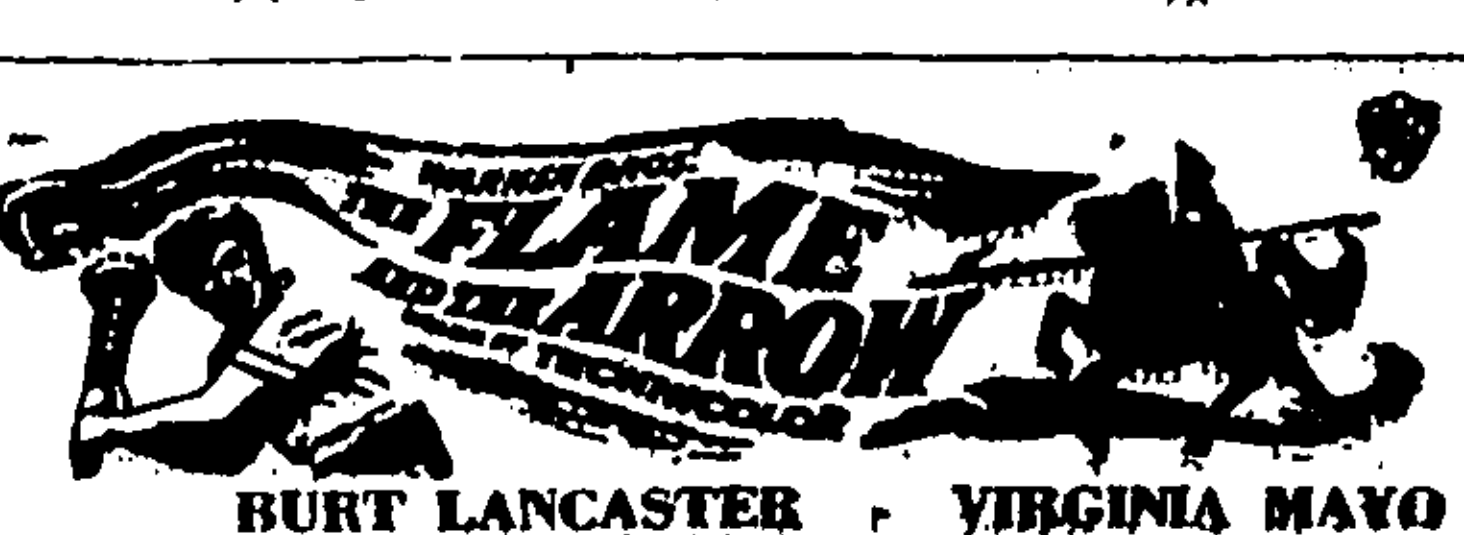
The new centre will accommodate those special visitors from the Far East who traveled to the United States by way of the Great Circle route, with Seattle as their point of entry, as well as other foreign nationals who may visit the area.

Other such centres are now located in New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, Miami and Honolulu.—France-Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

2.30, 5.15, 7.30, 9.30 P.M.

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



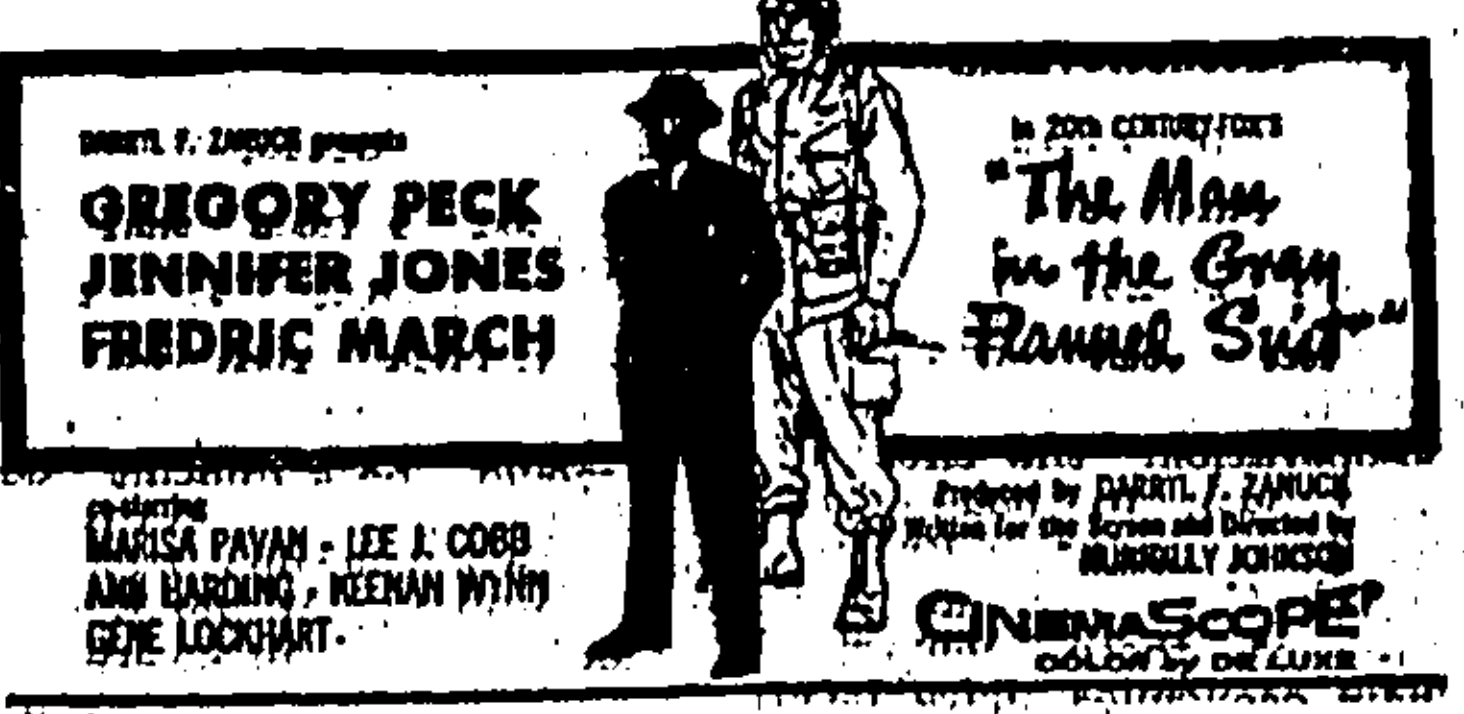
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NEXT CHANGE
"VANISHING PRAIRIE" : "HILDA CRANE"

Confidence Vote For Mohamad Ali

Karachi, Aug. 27.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Mohamad Ali, today received a vote of "fullest confidence" from 41 members of the governing coalition—a majority of the 77-seat Federal Assembly—at a coalition party meeting.

The vote came after the resignation of two Cabinet Ministers today—Mr. Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar, the Law Minister and Mr. Ali Mohamed Rashid, Information Minister—who were among the eleven Moslem League members not attending the meeting.

Remain In Office

The confidence vote indicates that the political crisis in Moslem League ranks—which began last April when Dr. Khan Sahib, Chief Minister of West Pakistan and an independent member of the coalition, launched a new Republican Party—has blown over for the time being.

It is expected that if East Pakistan politics do not have an adverse effect on the Federal centre, Mr. Ali will remain secure in office.

A party source said the Prime Minister had told today's meet-

ing he was prepared to resign if they did not have confidence in him.

The source added that there might be some reshuffling due to the two Ministers' resignations and their posts would be filled by two Republicans.—Reuter.

POP



EGYPT LAUNCHES DRIVE FOR SUEZ PILOTS

BUILD DOCK TO BUILD A SHIP

Camden, N. J., Aug. 27. The New York Shipbuilding Corp., here is completing America's largest privately owned drydock designed to assemble the Kitty Hawk, the US Navy's next super aircraft carrier.

Construction of a special drydock was necessary to accommodate the 60,000-ton ship. The dock will measure 1,100 feet in length, 150 feet in width and 49 feet in height. The vessel itself will be a fifth of a mile long.

New York Shipbuilding won the \$120,000,000 job under a new bid contract. The corporation operates the shipbuilding department of the Merritt-Chapman and Scott Corp., whose construction department is building the drydock.

The keel of the giant craft is expected to be laid this autumn, with delivery to the Navy expected in 1959.—United Press.

MEDIUM ATOMIC TESTS

Washington, Aug. 27. The Soviet Union apparently is testing atomic warheads for medium-range missiles in its present nuclear experiments in Southwest Siberia, a top American physicist said today.

The physicist, Dr. Ralph Lapp, said the Soviet explosion, which was announced by the US Atomic Energy Commission yesterday, could not have been testing atomic charges destined for the outdated intercontinental ballistic missile.

LESS THAN MEGATON

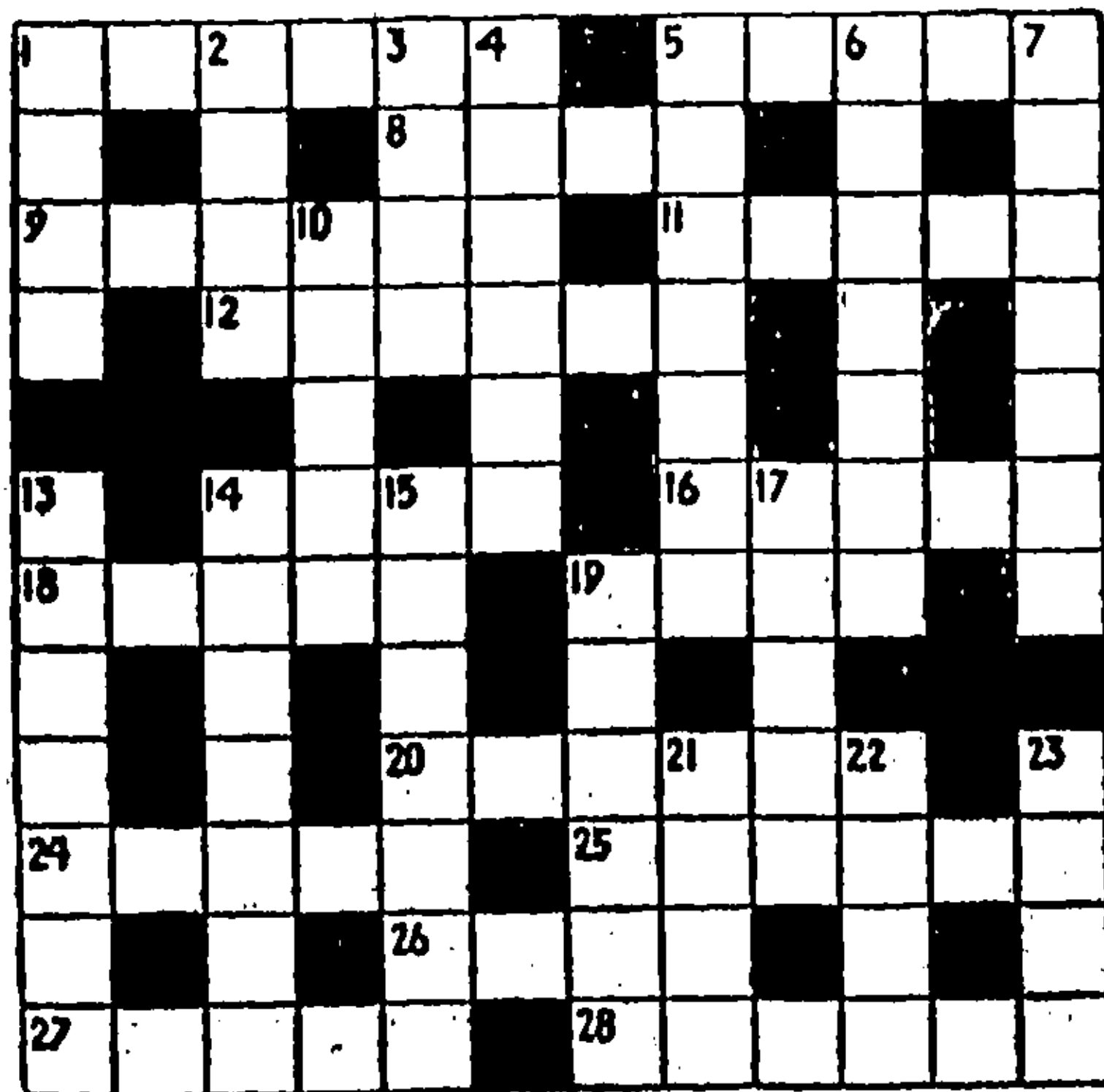
Dr. Lapp, who helped to build the atom bomb which devastated Hiroshima in 1945, said the Soviet explosion was rated at less than a megaton, which equals a million tons of TNT.

He said this charge would not be effective for an intercontinental missile because of the aiming error involved.

Dr. Lapp said the intercontinental missile would have a 20-mile aiming error and with a megaton charge a 20-mile miss would be a complete miss.—France-Press.

Venice, Aug. 27. George Gheorghiu-Deu, leader of the Rumanian Communist Party, is on a visit to the Soviet Union, radio Bucharest disclosed today.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Cooking instructions (3).
 - Follow (5).
 - Final word of a prayer (4).
 - Dog (3).
 - Entertain (5).
 - Extreme fright (10).
 - Domesticated (4).
 - Revise (5).
 - Banish (5).
 - Commotion (4).
 - Season (5).
 - Residence (5).
 - Read (4).
 - Fete (4).
 - Jollification (5).
 - Comes in (4).

- DOWN**
- Stack of hay (4).
 - Young horse (4).
 - Couple (4).
 - Come out (10).
 - Beg (7).
 - Refuge (7).
 - Stretches (7).
 - Lawful (5).
 - Resuscitates (7).
 - Drinker (7).
 - Communication (7).
 - Skipper (5).
 - Specimen (5).
 - Average (4).
 - Trick (4).
 - Dregs (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Class, 4. Tramps, 5. Appeal, 10. Manor, 12. Desert, 14. Precept, 17. Rose, 19. Orderly, 20. Adipose, 22. Veto, 23. Eastern, 27. Alas, 29. Relax, 30. Simple, 31. Excess, 32. Tella, Down: 1. Clasp, 2. Apple, 3. Spade, 6. Rime, 6. Monitor, 7. Survey, 9. Repose, 11. Arrest, 18. Streak, 19. Rude, 10. Cupola, 18. Star, 24. Averse, 21. Halls, 24. Saint, 25. Expi, 26. Needs, 26. Axes.

RECRUITING

King Frederik Opens Traditional Copenhagen Ceremony



King Frederik of Denmark—an expert marksman—follows the centuries-old tradition of firing an ancient blunderbuss at a clay bird during the annual "Shooting at the Poplinjay" event in the Danish capital.—Express Photo.

Paris, Aug. 27.

Egypt today started a recruiting drive in France to get pilots for the Suez Canal nationalised by Egypt last month.

An advertisement which appeared in the Paris financial evening newspaper Linfor Nation said: "The administration organisation of the Suez Canal has decided to intensify and facilitate the passage of ships through the Canal and needs probationer captain-pilots in order to train a sufficient number of pilots to meet the new programme."

Candidates must be aged 40 years and have sailed for at least eight years. They must hold a master's certificate, or its French equivalent.

The advertisement said replies should be sent to the Egyptian Embassy here.

Egyptian Embassy officials, answering questions, said the advertisement had been sent to all French newspapers and was due to appear tomorrow. It was an ordinary commercial advertisement, but all the newspapers might agree to publish it, they said.

On Nations

They said it was hoped that recruiting in Italy, Germany and Greece would bring in enough men to replace any Suez Canal pilots who resigned. The recruiting drive for pilots was opened in France the day after the international Suez Canal Company stated that the possibility for keeping its non-Egyptian staff in the Canal zone any longer would fall on the nations now studying the future of the Canal.

The company said it was no part in a position to guarantee the security of its staff.

Company officials said most of the company's non-Egyptian staff wanted to leave Egypt. Pilots on leave did not wish to go back.

The company's board is due to meet tomorrow to discuss the position of its non-Egyptian staff in the Canal zone.

About 50 of the company's pilots are at leave at present, company officials said.

Breakdown

They gave this breakdown of the nationalities of the company's pilots on August 10: 61 British, 53 French, 40 Egyptians, 14 Dutch, 11 Norwegian, 12 Greek, three Danes, two Italians, two Americans, two Belgians, two Swedes, one Spaniard, one Yugoslav and one Pole.

French Foreign Ministry officials declined to comment tonight on the Egyptian advertisement.

Suez Canal Company officials, answering questions, said it took about six years for a Canal pilot to become fully-qualified and handle big ships in the Canal.

Three Months

No West German shipping pilot has so far given official notice of his intention to accept Egyptian offers of jobs on the Suez Canal. Herr Jutigen Speck, Master of the Federal West German Pilots Chamber, said today. The Kiel Canal directorate confirmed his statement.

German pilots under contracts on the Kiel Canal are obliged by law to give three months' notice.

The Canal directorate says that pilots who disregard the notice period cannot expect ever to find a job in West Germany again.—China Mail Special and Reuter.

Boy Found After Week In Mountains

Seattle, Aug. 27.

Rescued from almost certain death after a week in a mountain wilderness, Richard Mizuhata, an American-Japanese Boy Scout, rested in a hospital today and his main concern was catching up on the meals and the comics he missed in his lonely wanderings.

Doctors said the boy, 13, was showing an "amazing comeback" from seven days and six nights with little food or water on the slopes of Mount Rainier, 50 miles southeast of here.

WANDERED AWAY

The search for the boy began a week ago yesterday after the boy wandered away from a group of Scouts who were hiking down a trail in a rugged section of Mount Rainier National Park.

Weak from hunger and almost helpless, he was found on Saturday by one of the volunteers who answered the call of park rangers for assistance.

The boy lost his sleeping bag in his wanderings. He had had only a few chocolate bars to eat and had drunk little water.—Reuter.

Soviet Troop Withdraws

Berlin, Aug. 27. Ninety Soviet MIG-15 jet fighters left a base near Cottbus today as part of Russia's planned withdrawal of 33,500 troops from East Germany, the East German news agency ADN reported.

An entire Soviet infantry regiment left Dresden.—Reuter.

35 Rebels Killed In Algeria

Constantine, Aug. 27.

French security forces killed more than 35 rebels in engagements in Algeria during the past 48 hours.

In the Nememcha Aures region, 15 rebels were killed in fighting in the village of Mostouan. Sixteen rifles and four pistols were recovered. The security forces suffered light losses.

Fourteen rebels were killed in the west of the Akbou region, in the Constantine Department, and six suspects arrested. More arms and ammunition were seized.

Recovered Arms

Other French patrols operating in the same region clashed with rebels, inflicted losses and recovered arms.

In the Oran Department, about 20 miles east of Tlemcen, a North African Army unit killed six rebels and collected five rifles and an automatic pistol.

One person was killed and three others injured tonight when a grenade was thrown into a cafe near Algiers.

An Algerian rebel network has been broken up by the Algiers mobile police, it was learned today.

The police said the network had been given the task of gathering information about certain people employed in the administration and the law courts with a view to attacks being made against them.

Photographer

The network leader, Guetmi Hadj, a 42-year-old baker, and eight of his accomplices, have been arrested and charged with attempts against the external security of the State.

In Paris the Egyptian Embassy is pressing the French Government for information on an Egyptian photographer the Egyptians claim the French are holding prisoner in Algeria.

UN BUDGET FOR 1957

United Nations, Aug. 27.

The UN Secretary-General Mr Dag Hammarskjold, has recommended a UN budget of \$48,250,700 for 1957 in a report published here today.

The report will be studied by the UN General Assembly next November.

The proposed budget, which is practically the same as for 1956, provides for the creation of 105 new UN posts at the headquarters of the Asia, Far Eastern and Latin American economic commissions and the organization's information centers. This would bring the number of posts outside the New York headquarters to 1,276.

Mr Hammarskjold has also asked for supplementary credits of \$174,000 for the upkeep of the New York headquarters, in view of the increased cost of local labour.—France-Press.

MILLER STILL REFUSES TO DIVULGE NAMES

New York, Aug. 27. Mr Arthur Miller, playwright husband of actress Marilyn Monroe, arrived here by air from London today and said he still would not name a congressional committee the fellow writers with whom he attended Communist writers' meetings in 1955 and 1956.

"My conscience will not permit me to use the name of another person," he said in an airport interview. "The House of Representatives called Miller for

contempt of Congress. Earlier, when he had appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee, Miller denied ever having been a Communist, but conceded he had been associated with a number of Communist front groups.

But he refused to tell the committee the names of other writers with whom he had attended Communist writers' meetings.

Miller said today, "I don't believe I am in contempt. I had no contemptuous feeling or intent." He said he would be in America from 10 to 14 days, and did not think any contempt action would be taken against him during his stay.

Miller expects to return to England, where his wife is currently making the film "Sleeping Princess" with Elizabeth Taylor, and he is adapting his play "The Crucible" for production in London.—Reuter.

PEARL HARBOUR & ALL THAT Japs Manoeuvred Into It—Togo

Washington, Aug. 27.

The late Shigenori Togo, Japanese Foreign Minister at the time of Pearl Harbour and again at the end of the war, charged in an article published here today that the United States "manoeuvred" his country into attacking so that it could mobilise American public opinion for the conflict.

He asserted that President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull used their 1941 peace negotiations with Japanese envoys as a camouflage to cover up preparations for conflict in the East.

He described the cabinet and supreme council debates over whether Japan should fight or try to seek peace through the Russians as intermediaries.

Hiroshima

Togo died in Sugamo prison in July 1950 where he was serving a sentence as a war criminal. The article appeared in the New York Times and World magazine. It was taken from the copyrighted book "The Cause of Japan" by Togo which is to be published by Simon and Schuster, Inc., of New York.

First Act

Togo charged that the November 26, 1941 note which Hull handed special ambassadors Nomura and Kuriwa in Washington was planned to force Japan to "commit the first over act" of the war.

The Hull note demanded withdrawal of all Japanese forces from China and Indo-China and restoration of Chinese sovereignty, among other things.

Togo claimed that a study of the evidence before the congressional committee which investigated Pearl Harbour showed that "the Hull note was handed to Japan in the calculated expectation that it would be no possibility be accepted by her and that the negotiations would be ruptured and the rupture followed by war—that the note had been studiously prepared, judging from the timing, with a view to forcing Japan to commit the first over act."

The former Japanese official said that American records made public since the war showed that Roosevelt and his aides were planning it all the time.

Open Advertisement

In particular, the memoranda of November 5 and 27 submitted to the President by the Army Chief of Staff and the Naval Chief of Operations showed the (inevitability of Japan to have been virtually completed and expounded various war plans vis-a-vis Japan," Togo said. "An open advertisement of the war preparations was the reconnaissance flight of an American plane over the southern part of Formosa on November 20."

Togo's account was that the American action in freezing Japanese assets and embargoing oil shipment to Japan on July 26 was the step which made it ultimately certain that war would come.

"The Japanese press expressed astonishment and indignation at the action but most dismayed by it was the Navy," Togo said. "The Navy's alarm was by no means unreasonable, for once the supply of petroleum from the United States and the Indies was cut off, the fleet which it had accumulated would be used up and the fleet which it had constructed at the cost of the degradation of the naval limitation treaty would become worthless to it." Subsequent developments made it clear that this action was—as had been foreseen by the United States—the decisive factor in the coming about of war.

Anxious For War

Togo charged that Roosevelt lied to Ambassador Nomura when he told him in September 1941 that Roosevelt and Churchill did not discuss the Japanese negotiations at their Atlantic conference in August. Togo acknowledged that the Japanese militarists were anxious to go to war all during the summer and autumn of 1941 while they felt the situation was most favourable to them. He contended that he restrained them with difficulty because of his desire to reach a peaceful settlement.

The former Foreign Minister asserted that the delay in delivering the Japanese note to American officials in Washington on Pearl Harbour was due to "negligence" in the Japanese Embassy here, where the note was not deciphered and typed as fast as it should have been.

In any event, he added, American officials already had intercepted and decoded the message themselves. "The Togo account also detailed the period immediately preceding the surrender of Japan when he was called back as Foreign Minister to try to find a way to make peace."

MRA World Assembly In Michigan

New York, Aug. 27.

Senator Takeshi Togawa, of the Upper House of the Japanese Diet, today attributed a spirit of reconciliation in the Japanese Diet in place of wrangling between government and opposition parties last spring as an unprecedented visit to the Diet by Mr Frank Buchman, the initiator of Moral Rearmament (MRA).

Speaking before the Moral Rearmament world assembly at Mackinac Island, Michigan, today Senator Togawa referred to former Japanese enemies—Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and Koreans—who had flown here on the same plane. He concluded: "Only MRA made this possible. Together we can create world renaissance."

The chairman of the Mitsui Foundation, in Tokyo, Mr Takasumi Mitsui, told the assembly "My country is grateful for what America has shown us in the framework of democracy, but we are grateful to Frank Buchman for showing us how to make democracy work in our homes and throughout the nations."

ALTERNATIVES

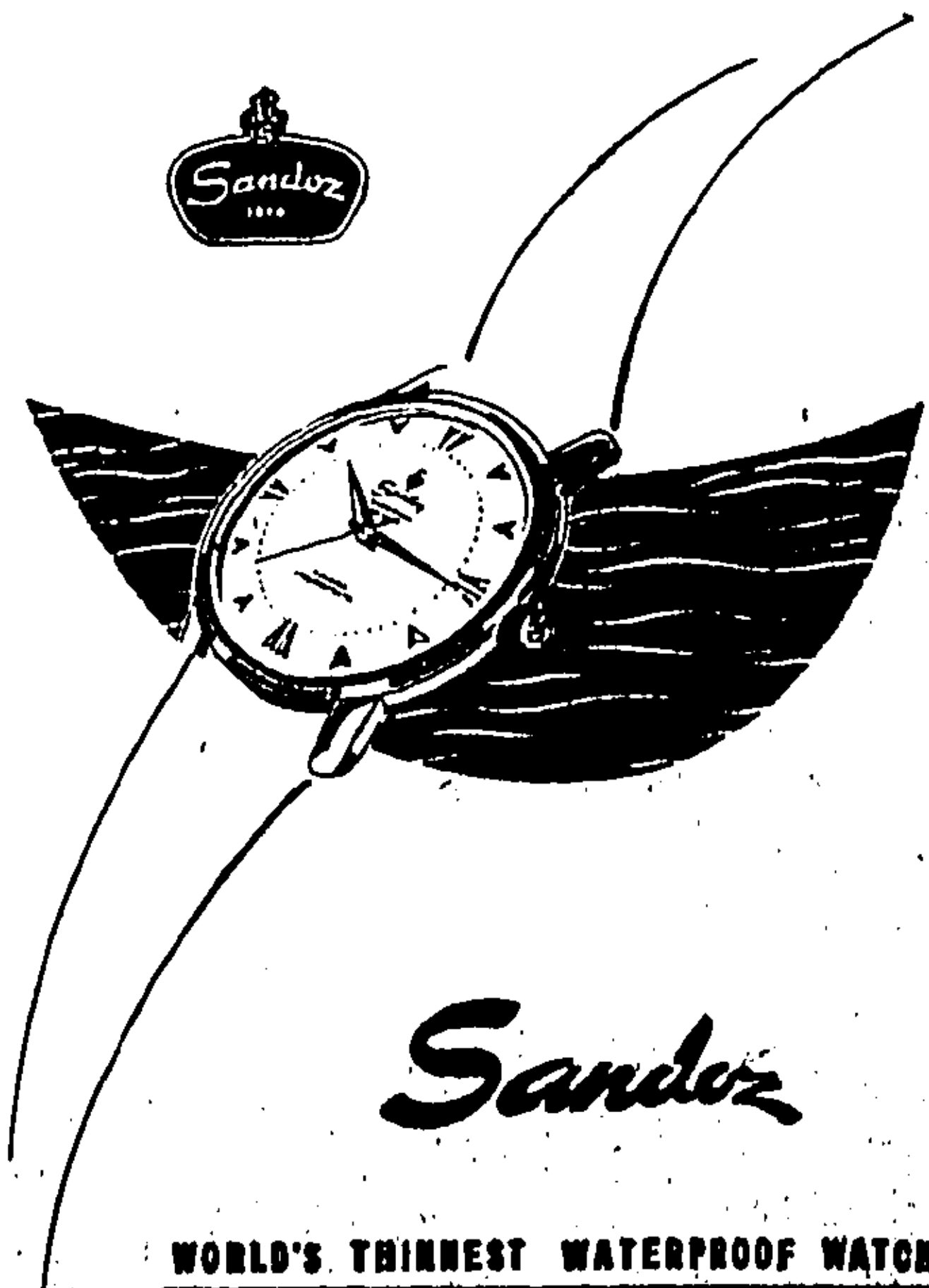
Dr S. D. Cornell, former officer of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, who has worked on the guided missile and earth satellite projects, described the alternatives facing the nations as "atomic holocaust with 70 million casualties in the United States alone, world dictatorship, or world renaissance through MRA."

He pointed to the choice as up to every man and woman and said: "I have decided personally to take on this responsibility—to commit my life with Frank Buchman to bring the answer of moral rearmament quickly to the whole world."—Reuter.

New Rubber Plant

Akron, Aug. 27. Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co. has opened a new tyre and tube manufacturing plant near Valenciennes, Venezuela. The plant will turn out passenger and truck tyres and tubes for the Venezuelan market as well as a full line of hose for the oil industry.

Goodyear expects the plant to be in full production by the year-end. The new plant is the nineteenth foreign manufacturing operation of Goodyear.—China Mail Special.



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STRANGE CASE OF THE HAREWOOD BROTHERS?

By JAMES DOW

London. FOUR years ago the second of two cousins of Britain's Queen married outside the tight circle previously prescribed for heirs (in line) to the Throne.

Young Gerald Lascelles, grandson of George V, married, like his brother, an unknown girl who had never been inside the Palace or ever expected to be.

How have the husbands of Miss Marion Stein and Angela Dowding fared in this dramatic break with tradition?

I report that the marriages watched with everything from scepticism to plain envy seem to be working out deftly well.

In fact, ably backed by their commoner wives, the brothers have smashed enough traditions to horrify (or delight) their royal ancestors.

The Earl has become a recognised leader of a world where to member of the Royal Family, with its country squire tradition, has ever stepped before.

Covent Garden

A director of Covent Garden and head of many theatrical ventures, he gets a constant stream of composers (long-haired and even foreign) at his modest house in Ormeau Square, Baywater, London. (12 rooms, four servants, and no protocol.) Often they seek his advice. And if they are struggling, they get a "fix-up."

The Countess invites the Music Club secretary to lunch. And has given up her first-rate piano playing to bring up her children.

The Earl's forces into television, even on to a Brain Trust programme would have astonished his grandfather, did in fact a found TV producer.

"We got him for a gun-muck," a producer told me, "but we asked him back again as a first-rate performer. And we didn't have to handle him with kid gloves, either."

The Countess' sitting on charity concert committees, one of a famous neon-lighting company, looking and living like any other well-to-do businessman.

music publisher father, Erwin, from old Vienna.

But in the lives of this busy, professional couple there is no time for Society with a capital S. Like mine: gather round them at their Ormeau House dinner parties (with the Earl serving from the buffet).

You can say, in fact, that they have become a kind of royalty in their own world.

When near-royalty goes out on such a limb, there must have been difficulties.

New Approach

High-level intellectual business doesn't mix with a squire's life and the Princess Royal now lives more or less alone at Harewood House, and does the local honours.

But this she is happy to do, friends say, for she fought for her sons' right to be free and marry as they chose. And the Earl's both her daughters-in-law regularly.

Only the country folk around Harewood regret the young couple are now so rarely seen.

Recently came one unmistakable sign of the Earl's new approach to life. He decided not to enter his son for Eton.

But though he has opted out of the Royal routine, feeling he can do much for Britain in his own particular way, he is fully conscious of the responsibilities of his position.

At the Louis' debate on hanging he was there—voting, it may be added, against capital punishment.

And what about the younger brother Gerald, and the actress, six years his senior, who married as she might have thought into the fringe of Royalty?

After cheerfully inhabiting a "poky little house" in Baywater, they have gone to Fort Belvedere, that once royal house of certain unhappy memories. The young man the people used to say was fond of night-clubs is rarely seen in town these days.

After having worked for a motor firm (in overalls) he now commutes to the City as director of a famous neon-lighting company, looking and living like any other well-to-do businessman.

Among the abdication memories and the conventional stuffiness of the Windsor house, Fort Belvedere, his wife's first decision was: "I'm having no trays carried by a crowd of servants here."

A new kitchen was built next to the dining room, a food lift connected to the nursery upstairs.

They went out into the garden to do much of their own digging. And they went round bidding at sales for furniture to fill the place.

But there is one feature about the strange case of the brothers that to some people will be the oddest thing of all:

They—and their wives—share a full family relationship with their Royal relatives, visiting and being visited regularly.

The breakaway hasn't upset any pedastals. The close-knit family loyalty and affection of the Royal House obscures the big change without a ripple.

Fabulous Palace That Drained A Nation's Wealth

By H. GANE

Paris. I DROVE up the Avenue

St Cloud to the Place d'Armes to renew my acquaintance with the wondrous Palace of Versailles—and learned, incidentally, that it is closely linked with American and German history as well as French (and not merely because of the Treaty of Versailles which was signed there in 1919 after World War I).

For here was signed another treaty by which Britain recognised the independence of the United States of America in 1783, and here Wilhelm the First of Prussia had himself crowned as Emperor of Germany after his triumph over the French in 1871.

Stand in the Cour d'Honneur, one of the principal approaches to the Palace, and you see in that great courtyard the statues of men whose names embellish the pages of France's past, with the bronze equestrian figure of Louis the Fourteenth dominating them all.

Look upon the glorious Palace itself, with a frontage of 1,900 feet where it faces its magnificent garden, and you see the symbol of France's former greatness and a memorial to the fantastic extravagance that brought about the ruin of a dynasty.

The garden, or little park, laid out by Le Notre in terraces, parterres and "alleys" and adorned with a profusion of sculpture, is three miles long and two miles broad. It is part of a larger park, which is some 20-25 miles in circuit, and it contains a million, 200,000, and here Wilhelm the First of Prussia had himself crowned as Emperor of Germany after his triumph over the French in 1871.

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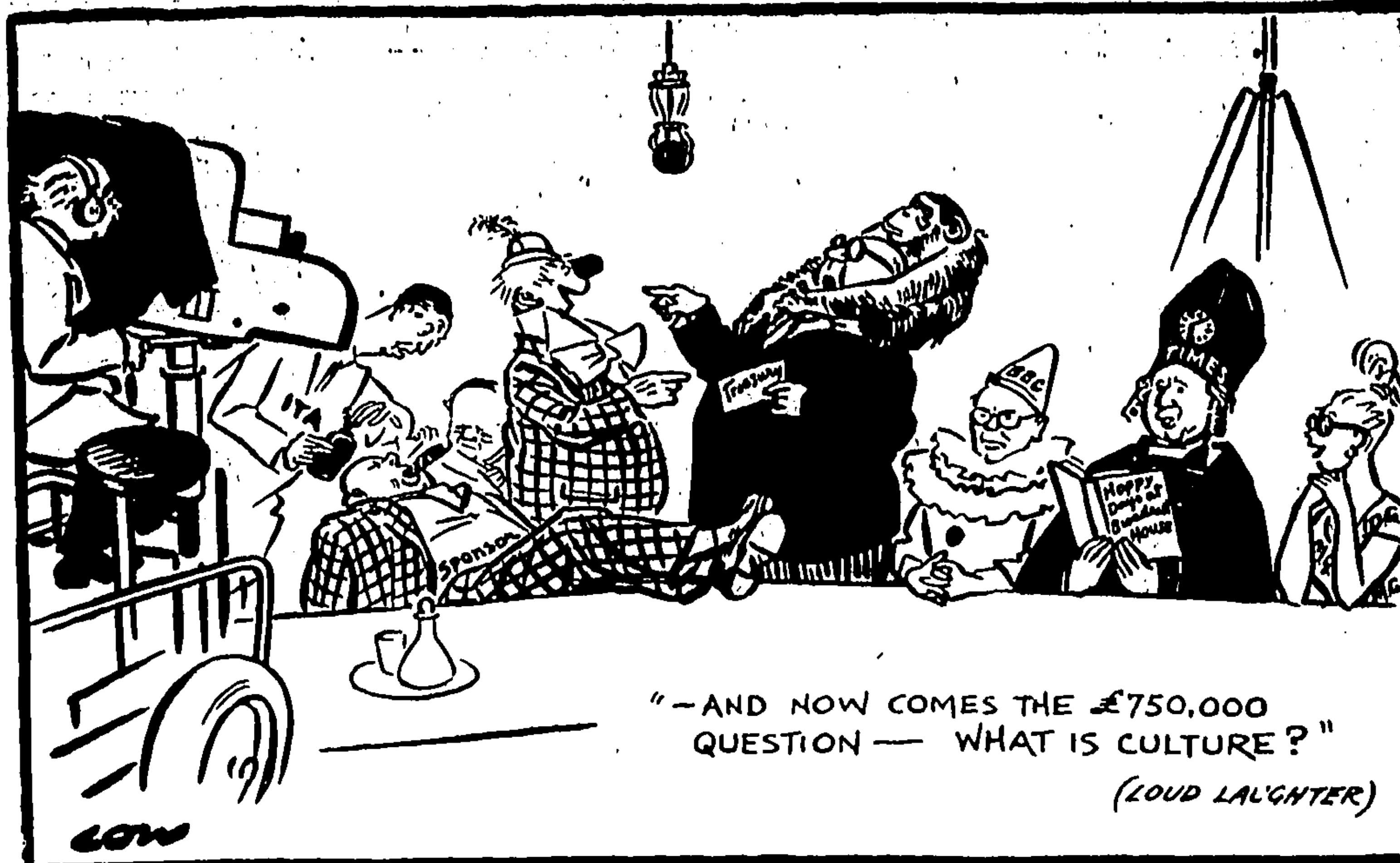
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NEW TELEVISION PANEL GAME

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CAUSES, PURPOSES, AND HOPES OF NATO

By LORD ISMAY
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF NATO

aggressive and will bring war. My answer is that the absence of an Atlantic Pact did not stop war in 1914 or 1939. If a pact like this had existed, and a potential aggressor had known what he would have had to face, those wars might have been avoided."

This is what the late Mr Ernest Bevin said when, as Foreign Secretary, he introduced in the House of Commons a motion approving the North Atlantic Treaty. That was on May 12, 1949, and the motion was approved by 333 votes to six.

Seven years have passed since then, and the North Atlantic Treaty, and the Organisation set up to carry out its provisions, have fully vindicated the faith, courage and vision of Ernest Bevin and the other distinguished statesmen who negotiated the treaty, and the Parliaments which approved it by such large majorities.

The situation in Europe has been stabilised; the Soviet leaders, who understood determination backed by power, have been induced to make a show of discussing the problems which so untruly divide the world. These are positive gains, and a great advance on the situation we had to face in 1949.

The Background

Although the reasons which led to the creation of NATO are well known, I shall venture to recapitulate them here since they do show how Soviet ambitions in Europe have been checked.

After victory over Nazi Germany, the Western democracies trusted that peace would be assured through the United Nations, and unlike the Soviet Union, disbanded their armies. Then began those years of frustration and disappointment through the Soviet use of the veto in the United Nations. The West was faced with a grouping of nations in Eastern Europe, under Soviet Communist rule, which was the first deliberate step taken to divide Europe.

While America, Britain and other democratic countries tried to go on working through the United Nations machinery, country after country was being made subservient to Soviet Russia. The promises made at Yalta and Potsdam were contemptuously ignored.

The tragic case of Poland is well known. In Rumania, the Government was swept aside and a new and ugly regime installed. In Bulgaria, despite promises of proper treatment for the opposition, their leader was killed and Communist rule made complete. In Hungary, steps were taken to undermine the non-Communist party which had won the elections with the same final result.

Then followed another ruthless act; this time so near home

that opinion in the free countries was rudely shaken—the "coup d'état" in Prague in February, 1948. This was soon followed by the Berlin blockade, when the Soviet tried to cut off two and a half million people, drive the Western Allies out of Central Europe and deny their rights in what was a freely negotiated settlement.

Soviet policy was to talk of peace and accuse others of being war-mongers, and at the same time actively to promote unrest, to create a state of suspicion all round. (Under the smile, cannot we detect the same subtle mischief at work today?)

Self-Defence

It was in this situation that like-minded and neighbouring nations, whose institutions were marked down for destruction, came together, not to attack anyone, but solely for self-defence.

What is the purpose of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation? The answer can be given in four words: The preservation of peace. By the terms of the Treaty the partners are pledged to regard an attack upon one of them as an attack upon them all; to build up their individual and collective capacity to resist aggression; and to co-operate in the political, economic and social field.

The top civilian body of NATO is the North Atlantic Council. It is a Council of Governments—not of individuals—and through it Governments discuss, negotiate, and take decisions on any matter affecting NATO. The Council meets all the year round in Paris through the medium of Ambassadors, specially accredited to NATO—who are called Permanent Representatives—and who represent their Governments as a whole. Several times a year they are joined by their Foreign Ministers, and sometimes by other Ministers, generally those for Defence and Finance. But the Council has the same powers of discussion and decision with or without Ministers.

Consultation

The Council is not a supra-national body; there is no majority vote, and problems have to be brought—often of course by compromise—to a unanimous decision. This method may take time, but it has never yet failed. The Council meets two or three times a week—once in regular session, the other times generally in restricted or in private session, when the number of advisers are reduced to a minimum.

Much of the Council's work is done through committees on which all member countries are represented. They work day-in, day-out, with the international staff, on the multiple aspect of the Council's work.

What is the Council's work? In the first place it is political. All political questions, directly or indirectly affecting NATO,

may be raised in the Council. It is among other things, a forum where the larger Powers explain their policies to the medium or smaller Powers and receive the benefit of their views. This aspect was greatly developed in 1955 with regard to the two Geneva meetings.

There is therefore, a degree of combined and agreed NATO foreign policy and this is a noteworthy advance in unity. I say a degree because what has been achieved in this field is only a beginning. But it has been significantly developed during the past twelve months.

The Council also has administrative and financial responsibilities. It has a budget for the civilian authority; it has to pay for the Supreme Military Headquarters, for the subordinate commands and for the common "infrastructure" which is required for the effective operation of modern armed forces, and which has to date cost a sum of £700 million. All this is contributed to by all fifteen countries. The small countries, naturally, cannot contribute as much as the larger Allies. The Council, therefore, has devised a "burden-sharing" formula which lays down the proportion each partner should pay to the common fund.

The Future?

Needless to say, the Council has considerable responsibilities to the military. It must give them political guidance; it is responsible for seeing that they receive the men, equipment and infrastructure that they require, so far as political and economic considerations allow, to defend the NATO area. This is done by a continuing process known as the Annual Review.

Then there are other questions, for instance Civil Defence in all its aspects and the maintenance of the morale of the civilian population, which the Council must take into account, and where its role is to aid governments (on whom the responsibility rests) by suggestion, initiation, stimulation and co-ordination.

The NATO nations also have essential tasks in the economic and social spheres. Recent developments in the international situation have made co-operation in these fields between the Atlantic Allies more important than ever before.

This then, in broad outline, is what the North Atlantic Council is doing. What are its tasks for the future?

NATO, as it approaches the end of its seventh year, is faced with two major developments. One is the altered diplomatic approach of the U.S.S.R., the substitution of the smile for the snarl. The other is the perfection of new weapons and the increase in the Soviet Union's ability to make and use them.

At the last two ministerial meetings of the Council the fifteen partners have vigorously and unanimously affirmed their awareness of the fact that Soviet diplomatic tactics "coupled with a continued increase in Soviet military capabilities, created new

problems, and a new challenge to the free world."

The ministerial meeting last month took this recognition "further by setting up a new Committee of 'Three Wise Men,' the Foreign Ministers of Canada, Italy, and Norway. Their task is to explore the problems, and the methods, which might be used to bring about closer economic and political co-operation between the member countries of NATO. In addition the same Council meeting agreed to undertake periodical examinations of the political aspects of economic problems; also to strengthen economic co-operation between member countries, to seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies, and to promote conditions of stability and well-being, and finally to instruct the permanent representatives of the Council to examine economic problems in the light of the ideas properly brought up during the meeting.

Nothing Changed

Russian smiles have not been matched by any practicable or acceptable plans for disarmament or for the settlement of the German problem. Indeed, in Asia and the Middle East the Soviet leaders have returned to cold war tactics. Nothing of substance has been changed in Soviet policies.

NATO's task is therefore more important than ever. It must have its ground divisions to protect the NATO area and its vital air fields, just as it needs its bombers and the vast radar and communications network which was sanctioned by the Council in December. It needs all these things so as to be strong. A strong and organised Atlantic Community can withstand Communist pressure. The U.S.S.R. respects strength. But it seeks out the weak places. Our unity is, therefore, our most precious asset. May 1957 see the resolution of problems which are at present in dispute between some member countries of NATO; and may it find the Alliance vigilant, resolute and above all united. Only thus can we deserve to attain our heart's desire—the preservation of peace.

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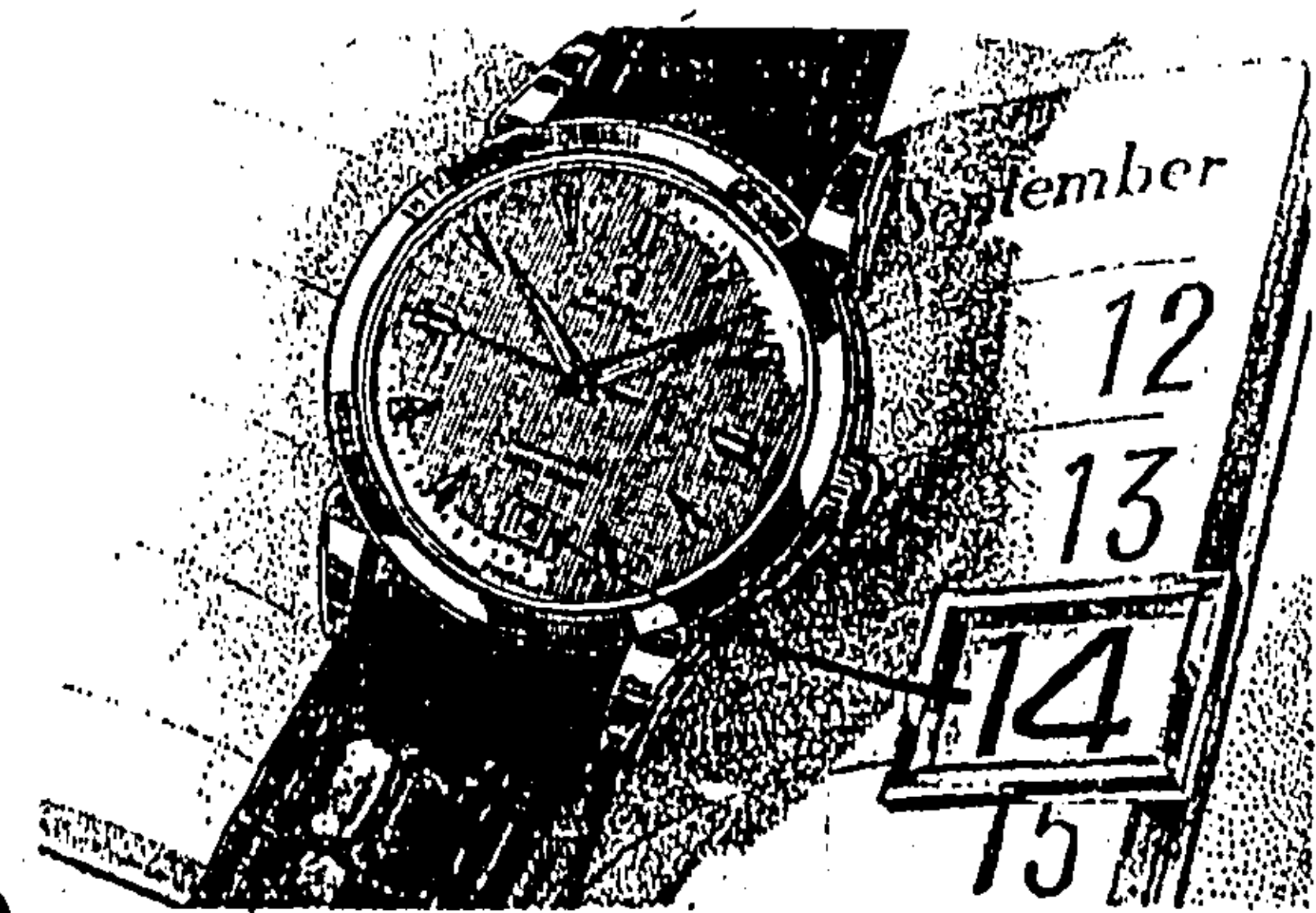


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J. L. MANNING'S SPORTS DIARY

Silent Clique Have A Cricket Black List

It is my hope that the storm over Freddie Trueman will not die down until the MCC have given a frank account to the public of what motives can lurk behind the work of their privately established selectors.

I say this not merely to seek satisfaction of my or your vulgar curiosity, for the importance of this issue is not why Trueman was excluded from the first list of names for the South African tour.

The issue clearly is whether ANY player can become the defenceless victim of silently exercised prejudices of an MCC clique who shelter within the lee of a private club when the public inconveniently demand to know something of the business of English cricket.

I believe MCC have an unwritten A and B list of players for tour—with B standing for blacklist, but mercifully very short.

So far MCC have stated that their committee have imposed no embargo on any player going overseas. And I understand they also meant to understand that no instructions were given to the selectors to ban any player.

What they have not said is whether the selectors themselves rejected Trueman as their victim, contribution to the success of a tour in a country presenting something

of the social and political problems left unsolved in the West Indies and in Pakistan.

Does manager Freddie Brown fear Trueman might burst into a fiery speech on apartheid?

This is the sort of thing people want to know. At present the balance of public opinion is that Trueman was rejected for non-cricket reasons.

After all, the men who nominated Trueman three times this summer to play against Australia—that is for EVERY match for which he was fit—form a majority of the MCC selection committee which rejected him even as a reserve in South Africa. I doubt whether anyone thinks that this drastic change of mind is a natural development of judgment.

If London is considered worthy to stand by in the event of Tyson breaking down on the tour, why was he not sent to a

single Test match this summer? The argument that he has a better bowling average than Trueman is fatuous. When Tyson was preferred to Trueman on the last Australian tour, Trueman was 12th and Tyson 44th in the bowling averages!

Trueman's omission is what it seems an act of policy. So why not say so?

I suppose if the tour was of Egypt, with a match against Colonel Nasser's XI, at the Gezira Club, Trueman would have been regarded as useful an ally as he was in defence of the Ashes.

HUTTON'S OPINION

Thus Trueman is still being punished, and severely so, for what was reported about him to MCC after the West Indian tour.

Accordingly I refer you to what his captain, Len Hutton, had to say in his book about him on that occasion:

"Sometimes I thought he almost needed a manager to himself. Still I would like to emphasise that he did not do half the things attributed to him. I believe the best of Trueman as an England bowler is yet to come. I always forecast that he would require a few years to mature, and in 1956 I think that the moment of his full maturity is near at hand."

If I had to choose between Mr G. O. Allen and Sir Leonard Hutton on the subject of Trueman, I think I should rely more on Hutton's judgment.

There is another aspect of this business which needs probing. I believe that MCC, whose mistrust of the Press is rarely concealed, relish the fact that in BBC Television they have a willing voice to placate the public.

Anyway, it is noteworthy that BBC TV nearly always call upon Walter Robins, an influential member of MCC, to discuss matters in which MCC are liable to criticism.

BBC, of course are anxious to protect their TV facilities which they have obtained from MCC at considerable expenditure of public money.

MCC can't fool the Press, but they can rejoice that BBC TV think their members are the best commentators. It is very convenient to both parties.

ANOTHER SCOOP

Finally, I say to our cricket selectors that they should not think that their undoubted and admirable success with surprise Test selections this season will give them everlasting public confidence.

It was MCC men who banished Washbrook from the Test scene in the first place, who dropped Hutton in 1949, and who, in 1953, ignored David Sheppard when he was at the pinnacle of his form.

Furthermore, no MCC selectors have ever had the sense to send Laker or Lock to Australia. And it was G. O. Allen who, as captain, strangely resisted all efforts to include Paynter in the 1950-51 tour.

Believe me even these MCC men are as fallible as we are—and with less excuse.

But they could show their graciousness by recalling Trueman from South Africa as enthusiastically as they sent for Washbrook and Sheppard against Australia. And give the news to Walter Robins as a BBC scoop!

Australia's Cricket Imports And Exports

Melbourne, Aug. 27. In offering a job in Australia to England's devastating bowler, Jim Laker, a local tobacco firm was seeking in its own way to balance Australia's cricket imports and exports, the Melbourne Herald said in an editorial today.

"Over the years, we have sent some of our brightest hopes to the English County clubs. It is only fair that there should be some reciprocity."

"If Laker ranks as a rare and valuable commodity subject to a British export licence, it may be necessary, of course, to banish some of our best players to the English level. But would it be in keeping with the importance of this game, the national pastime, to let the national team be out of the country?"

SHE'S 21 TODAY



Malaya's Number One singles player, Miss Tan Gaik-bee of Penang, displays her strong smush in this picture taken at the French Convent court yesterday where the Malayan Uber Cup team limbered up for the match against Hongkong on August 30. Incidentally, this Penang schoolgirl is celebrating her 21st birthday today and members of the Malayan team have a surprise gift for her.—China Mail Photo.

P.I. Lags Behind Japan In Sports

Manila, Aug. 27.

Ever since the Second World War, the Philippines has looked on envious eye at the amazing progress made by Japan in athletics.

Before the war, rivalry between the two countries in the defunct Far Eastern Athletic Association games was keen and spirited but now the Philippines has slid into a second fiddle role.

It is certain that Japan will make a big splash in the Melbourne Olympics while all the Philippines can achieve will be a faint ripple perhaps in basketball and weightlifting.

In all other sports Japan will far outdistance the Philippines. In track and field, gone are the days when a Filipino sprinter named Rafael de Leon could humble the greatest then of Japanese 100-metre dashers M. Yoshioka.

So are the days when the Philippines' Fortunato Catalan could outpace the best Japan could produce in the middle-distance races. Almost the best track times in Asia are now held by Japanese and they are also superior in the field events.

This was graphically demonstrated during the 1954 Asian Games here when Japanese tracksters, both men and women, dominated the field and ran away with the honours sometimes in one-two-three order.

NOT SO LOPSIDED

In swimming the Japanese mermen have always had it over the Filipinos. In women's swimming, Japan's domination is not so lopsided. Her best in the 100-metre free-style and 100-metre backstroke wept during the Asian Games when defeated by the Queens of Philippine swimming, Haydee Coloso and Jocelyn Bon-Giese.

In wrestling, Japan has bested the Philippines in almost as many times as they have met. In boxing, Japan has never managed to overtake the

1956-7 SOCCER SEASON

Wolves And Manchester United May Be Two Outstanding Teams

Says ARCHIE QUICK

Put down Wolverhampton Wanderers as dangerous challengers for Manchester United's championship. These two may be the outstanding clubs of season 1956-7.

Old Trafford is jammed with youngsters all fit for first team duty, but then so is Molineux. Wolves have a nice mixture of youth and experience, and, although they dared to omit Wilshaw, Swinbourne, Neil, Hancock, Showell and Clump for the opening match they were still able to swamp Cup-holders, Manchester City, 5-1.

That great player and captain, Billy Wright, played with an enthusiasm as if he were fighting for a place in the side, and his 90 minutes performance will inspire the rest of the team. Old hands like Bill Shorthouse, Jimmy Mullin and Bert Williams followed their skipper's example, and what a spur he was to youngsters like new boy Harry Hooper, former England Schoolboy International captain Colin Booth, and Swinbourne's deputy Jim Murray. I hazard the guess that the speedy hard-shooting Hooper, and not Vic Groves, of Arsenal, will be Stanley Matthews' successor on the England right wing.

A DREAM MATCH

This was a dream match for Jim Murray, lately a private in the RAOC. He scored the first four goals of the match, thanks to wingers Mullin and Hooper. He comes from Deal, and if you wonder why it is strange for a Kentish man to be in the Wolverhampton line-up the answer is that he followed his pal Peter Broadbent there. Peter comes from Dover, and the two of them were discovered by George Poyser, one-time manager of Dover United and chief scout of Wolves. Poyser is now Manager of Notts County, and that is why Wanderers may return to good deeds by letting County have wee Johnny Hancock.

This 5-1 defeat will surely teach Manchester City lesson that against a wise old campaigner like Billy Wright the "Roving Revie Plan" is sheer futility. "I told my men to stay in position and not be drawn out of them by Revie. So wherever Don roamed we just ignored him. That's what Wright said, my fellows, and, of course, that is the simple antidote for the deep lying centre forward strategy. Revie was at wing-half most the game, but that he did was to make Wright's job at centre half so much easier and allowed him all the time in the world to support his forwards. The Cup-holders will have to overhaul their ideas."

Mr David Wiseman, member of the Football League Management Committee and Vice-Chairman of Birmingham City Football Club refutes the idea that soccer is losing its grip on the masses.

"A certain number of 'foolers' have been lost to television," he told me, "but they still watch the game, only in more comfort. It is up to the clubs to provide greater comfort as a counter attraction. Good football on the field is of paramount importance but there must be a sense of showman-ship as well. Clubs must realise they are as much a public entertainment as the theatre and they must stage-manage their shows accordingly. There are a dozen and one innovations which could be made, and we at Birmingham City are trying to do them gradually."

"A smart band, instead of 'tuned' music. The players and the trainer turned out smartly. The ground freshly painted: bars, refreshment rooms, etc.: plenty of seats under cover even at the cheapest price. We are thinking of all these things at St. Andrews."

Mr Wiseman would not have it that a million spectators have been lost. "The comparison between current games and the boom years immediately after the war is unfair. It was the same after World War One, without the outcry. We are back to normal."

ACTED UNWISELY

Mr Wiseman, however, is emphatic when he says he thinks the clubs acted unwisely in throwing out all the pro-

gressive proposals made by the Management Committee—alteration to the constitution of the Divisions particularly.

"The clubs have been shouting for years for alterations to be made so that promotion could be made easier for them, and new clubs appear in the fixture list, but as soon as we, the Committee, moved in the matter they threw it out. It may be a long time before the clubs get another chance to better their lot."

Mr Wiseman added that the League was upset at the Football Association's arranging so many international fixtures, and representative matches this season. "They said they would limit them," he said, "instead there are more than ever. The FA are making the excuse that it was stipulated that World Cup fixtures be disregarded, but what they should have done was to cut down their other fixtures in view of the fact that they have home and away matches with Denmark and Elre in the World Cup qualifying series."

The Midlands are buzzing with the rumour that Ray Lindwall will return to the Birmingham area next Summer as a League professional. True or not, my information is that Lindwall is to turn journalist, while I also met in Birmingham recently a Committeeman of the Accrington club who are keen to entice the great Australian fast bowler home. He has played in the Lancashire League before with Burnley.

League cricket is not supported in the Birmingham district since it is in Lancashire, and the only clubs who could probably afford Lindwall are Bromwich, Dartmouth, who used to have Alf Gover and Bill Alley; Dudley, for whom George Headley, the "West

Indian Bradman" used to play, and Walsall, whose club professional was once Alf Valentine, the West Indian Test bowler.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that Lindwall has been approached and did not turn down the offer flat. The man who effected the approach told me that Lindwall said he would consider the proposition. It was made because a certain Birmingham League club realises that Warwickshire County cricket has reached rock bottom, and the club feels that it can turn the position to its advantage by attracting away the county customers to Saturday afternoon cricket—and Lindwall.

£20 AN HOUR

What would he get? I understand that he would get £100 for playing between 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.—£20 an hour—plus collections for any half centuries or half a dozen wickets he might get, plus a bonus at the season's end based on the club's position in the League table and Ray's overall performance. The total for the summer, I estimate, could be in the region of £3,000!

What made the club all the more keen to obtain the services of the pride of Australia is that the Warwickshire Club captain, slow bowler Eric Hollies, turned down their offer on the grounds that he wanted at least one more season in county cricket apart from the fact that he did not want to desert Warwickshire when they are at such a low ebb. It is ironic that the county who not so long ago won the Championship are doing so badly just when they have improved their Edgbaston ground to such an extent that the MCC have approved it as a Test ground and given it a fixture on the next tour.

Joe Erskine Outpoints Williams To Win British Heavyweight Title

Cardiff, Aug. 27.

Joe Erskine, of Cardiff, won the vacant British heavyweight boxing title here tonight when he outpointed Johnny Williams, a former titleholder from Rugby, over 15 rounds.

Erskine was a clear winner of a hard contest in which he sustained damage to both eyes. He completely tamed Williams and showed all the qualities of a champion, except a killer punch.

He joins Jack Peterson, also of Wales, as one of the selected few to win the British heavyweight title while still being undefeated in the professional ring.

Tonight's fight was the first British heavyweight title fight ever staged in Cardiff and the first to be fought between two Welshmen. Williams, though now a farmer in Rugby, England, was born in North Wales.

Had Erskine been able to punch his full weight he must surely have finished the fight inside the distance, for his boxing skill gained him excellent openings. He took three of Williams' best right hands but never looked in any real trouble and his speed was that of a middleweight.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS

Time after time, Erskine beat Williams to the lead, and the only way Williams could outfight him was at close quarters.

Erskine showed particular ability to defend himself after

both eyes had been cut and were swelling enormously. For the last five rounds he was forced to concentrate on defending them.

Williams, who is a few months short of his thirtieth birthday, lost the title to Don Cockell in May 1953. Cockell never defended the crown and vacated it recently.

Erskine, who is 22, is unbeaten in 29 contests as a professional.—Reuter.

Big Score In Marathon Hockey Match

Barcelona. What is believed to have been the longest roller-hockey game ever played in Spain was disputed during 24 hours at Sardania, 16 kilometres (9 miles) from Barcelona.

Each team had 20 players, five alternates, and there were five referees.

The match was between two teams of local players. The Blues beat the Greens by 118 goals to 159.—China Mail Special.

SKIING TABLEAU



A water-skiing tableau, one of the daily highlights of the recent European Water Skiing Championships at Copenhagen, in which competitors from Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, France, the U.K., Italy, Sweden, Belgium, Sweden, and Syria took part.—Express Photo.

THE GAMBOLS



Barry Appleby



Barry Appleby



Barry Appleby





DOWER HAD TO PAY FOR SUCCESS

I WON TITLES
... BUT LOST
ALL MY FRIENDS

By DAI DOWER

(Flyweight Champion of Gt. Britain and the Empire)

My fighting career has cost me friends. For every purse I have earned, for every title I have won, I have lost a little more of the life and laughter I used to share in my home town of Abercynon.

Too much success is my problem. It is the only way I can explain how my own people have turned against me.

You don't believe me? I'll prove it to you.

My plumed "butterflies" used to fly me after every fight. When I went to work the morning after they would call me Lucky Old Dai, tell me where I went wrong, chip me about punches I took. I should have shipped.

And I loved it. I was fighting for Wales I was fighting to put a little town named Abercynon in front of the world.

STRANGERS

It went on like that until the night I won my first title—when I beat Jake Tull for the British Empire Championship.

I went to work as usual the next day and it wasn't the same. The lads didn't crowd round and tell me where I went wrong. They didn't crack jokes.

I said "Hello." They said "Hello, Dai," and moved on. The first break in my close ties with my friends and neighbors had begun.

That was when I first started taking days off from the pit.

I wanted to go there and work. But I wanted to go and work with friends, not with sudden strangers.

They tell me my secret marriage cost me more friends.

Just What The
Doctor Ordered

Dr Denis Halstead, of Belmont, Surrey, is a keen golfer. He is a member of Burhill Club, and his daughter Nancy was an English International. He played for Surrey when his handicap was two, but it has slipped to 18 now. No surprising for Dr Halstead is 91 years old, but still plays a round every day. Sometimes he manages two rounds.

FROM CAPTAIN TO
BAGGAGE MAN

A good club man does not mind what position he fills. Such a sportsman is Sid James of Newbridge (Wales) Rugby Club. Last season he completed his third season as captain and tenth season as player. Then he announced his retirement from the active side of the game and volunteered to act in future as baggage man!

I hear that all the valleys wanted to celebrate that day with me.

Let me tell you why that marriage was secret. Let me explain why I could not ask all my mates.

My wedding should have taken place in June 1955. It should have been a great day for me and my friends.

But then came family problems. My mother didn't want me to get married until I had finished with fighting. She thought I was too young.

THE FIGHT

I was due to fight Eric Marsden of St Helens for the vacant British title on February 8. It was the biggest fight of my career. And I was worried by family problems. I could not concentrate on training.

I talked it over with my manager Mr. Nat Sellar. He saw I was determined to marry Evelyn. He had to help me make a decision.

He advised me: "Marry Evelyn now, but you must keep it quiet. There will be a storm in Wales if they learn you have got married a few weeks before your title fight."

I started training harder than ever before, and I won the title. Now I am going into the Army.

If my Army service means no more-time fighting for a while—that is the way it has to be. I shall have to take up my trade again as soon as I can.

Now for the final charge laid against me—that I have deserted Wales for this bungalow in Haverhamouth.

That was forced on me too!

CAN I STAY?

Remember the way everyone shouted that fighters should train away from their wives? I heard those shouts. I needed them. I built the bungalow so my wife could stay here while I trained in Wales.

Surely the proof that I intended to stay in my own country was given when I opened two shops in Abercynon. And I want our baby, due this autumn, to be born in Wales.

I believe I can take success. Can Wales take my success too? Or must I leave my own country and start life all over again far away from all the problems Wales holds for me? (London Express Service). (COPYRIGHT)

Sports Diary

TODAY

HKASA Water-polo Committee meeting at Sze-moon Bank, Holland House, 5.30 p.m.
Water-polo
South China v Nippon University at Ai Kung Ngam (Shaukiwan) 6.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

Water-polo
All Hongkong v Nippon University at Victoria Pool, 6 p.m.
Bowls
Colony Ladies' Open Singles semi-finals at KCC, 1.15 p.m.
Cricket
Friendly cricket at HKCC, 4.30 p.m. Parents v boys
Dinner
Dinner party in honour of the Nippon University team at Tai Tung Restaurant, 6.30 p.m.

HOME SOCCER
RESULTS

London, Aug. 27
Results of tonight's Association Football were:

League I	
Aston Villa	0 West Bromwich
Blackpool	5 Everton
League II	
Blackburn R.	0 West Ham U.
3 Leyton Orient	2
Port Vale	1 Lincoln City
10 Huddersfield	0 Doncaster R.
League III North	
Halifax Town	1 Oldham A.
1 Hartlepool U.	2 Wrexham
1 Stockport C.	1 Bradford
League III South	
Colchester U.	3 Crystal Palace
10 Millwall	0 Salford City
Queen's Park R.	3 Plymouth

I Say This Boy
Shows Genius!

Says STANLEY MATTHEWS

I give you a young star as the player to make the headlines this season—17-year-old Alick Jeffrey, the Doncaster Rovers inside-forward.

He has been playing in League football since he was 15, and was in the England amateur team at 16. Alick, now a full professional, has matured amazingly quickly.

Given the breaks, I predict that he can become one of the greatest inside-forwards in the game. His play bears the stamp of genius.

Mark well, too, the names of Eddie Colman, the Manchester United right half, and Brian Douglas, the Blackburn Rovers right-winger.

Colman is going to be a real good 'un and I know manager Johnny Carey will see that Douglas's natural talent is allowed to develop at Ewood Park.

I just cannot see any side topping Manchester United for the League Championship.

They seem to have everything—youth, skill and enthusiasm—but I hope Blackpool will give them a run for their money again. I would like that championship medal to complete my collection.

JUNE HAS MADE IT!
AND ARSENAL SEND
THEIR GREETINGS

By ERIC NICHOLLS

A telegram was delivered to the Monmouth Street headquarters of Leon Paul, sports equipment manufacturers, last week. The message read: 'Heartly congratulations from all at Highbury Stadium—Tom Whittaker.'

The greeting had nothing to do with professional football. It was to Mrs June (Foulds) Paul, the 23-year-old housewife sprinter, who will represent Great Britain in the 100, 200 Metres and 400 Metres Relay in the Olympic Games at Melbourne.

June will treasure this congratulatory note more highly than most. For it was Tom Whittaker who came to the rescue when June was faced with a training problem last winter.

She had decided to make a come-back to athletics after a break of two years. But spending three or four evenings a week out on the cold track after a full day's work, plus the housework, was no picnic. She had to find another way.

Her flat in Highbury overlooks the Arsenal Stadium. So it was that June knocked on Tom Whittaker's office door one morning and asked the Highbury chief about the possibilities of using his excellent cinder track for a little early morning practice.

"Only too pleased," was June's reply. So, duly armed with a key to this famous football arena, June made her way up the steps, and past the bust of Herbert Chapman at 6.30 each morning.

EARLY MORNING SPINS

"Those early morning spins certainly helped to get me fit," June told me this week. "And I am grateful to the Arsenal."

"I am not yet completely fit. But then with Melbourne looming up I didn't want to reach my peak too soon."

She was fit enough, at any rate, last month to run the 100 Metres in 11.5 sec. And at the Women's AAA Championships June completed a double, winning the 100 and 200 yards. Her 220 Yards time of 23.8 sec. is a new British record.

The Pauls are among the happiest members of the British team. For husband Raymond goes as Britain's leading fencer.

The Olympic trip does present one problem, though. Baby

Stephen is not quite two, not old enough to go even if it were allowed. June has to choose from the long line of grandparents and relatives who are anxious to look after him while they are away.

There are also business problems to smooth before the great day. But, says June, "at least we have plenty of time to arrange everything."

So the attractive young athlete who became a British champion while still a schoolgirl has made it a happy ending to her come-back story.

Just two months ago June told me she was determined to go on lowering the British record until she was within striking distance of the world title.

She has realised that aim in a remarkably short time. With this determination Britain can be confident that she will strike a blow for her own and her country's prestige in Melbourne—London Express Service.

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Auxiliary Medical
Service Orders

Orders by the Hon. K. C. Yeo, CMG., Unit Controller, Auxiliary Medical Service. Serial No. 10/56 dated August 28, 1956.

Training.—The following members are required to report for training as shown below:—

(a) Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/1. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/2. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/3. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/4. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/5. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/6. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/7. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/8. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/9. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/10. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/11. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/12. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/13. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/14. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/15. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/16. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/17. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/18. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/19. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/20. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/21. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/22. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/23. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/24. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/25. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/26. Basic First Aid Course No. 10/56/27. 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Damaged cargo in this vessel will
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10 a.m. on August 29 and 31, 1956,
and consignees are requested to have
their representatives present during
the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Hong Kong, August 27, 1956.

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CANAL BUILDER'S GODCHILD LOOKS BACK Spent Childhood Watching The Suez Made

Mexico City, Aug. 27.

Lying bed-ridden in a hospital here is an 89-year old French woman, the godchild of the builder of the Suez Canal, who spent part of her childhood watching the Canal take shape.

She is Mile Leonie de Normand, godchild of Ferdinand de Lesseps and daughter of one of the principal engineers engaged in the project.

"When I was a baby, I was lulled to sleep in my cradle by the dynamite blasts, the grinding, protesting machinery and the yells of the workmen building the greatest communication in the history of the world," she said. "Now I am witnessing the death agony of the project I once saw being born."

Charity Case

Almost nostalgically she murmured "Egypt land of the Pharaohs, tomb of foreigners."

The little grey-haired Frenchwoman who has spent the past 21 years as a bedridden charity case in the French Hospital here, looked with eyes full of yearning at two picture frames on her table.

Dashing French military engineers of bygone era and his charming lady, they were Alfonso de Normand, close collaborator of Ferdinand de Lesseps, and his wife Leonie.

"My father and my father were the principal architect of the Canal," she said. "Many others attempted to build the canal before but they always abandoned the project because they thought the level of the Mediterranean waters was too high."

New City

"My father and mother had been married only a short time when they went to Egypt. They lived near what was then becoming a new city Port Said," she said.

"To my mother, enchanting, exotic Egypt was truly one of the wonders of the world. There was nothing quite so marvelous."

"On April 25, 1859, my mother removed the first symbolic spadeful of soil on the canal project and a short time later 200,000,000 francs were subscribed to carry it through."

"My father became my godfather in November 1867, two years before the inauguration of the canal," Mile de Normand recalled wistfully.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
6 p.m. Time Signal and Programme Summary. 6.05, Stock Market Report. 6.10, Junior Recitals by Three Young Pianists: Gwen Tsang, Lee On Yee, Mona Lo. 6.30, Musicland U.S.A. 6.45, East-Western. 7.00, Carroll Francis Greer, The Musical Sound. 7.05, Alfred Antonini, The Musical Sound. 7.10, M. Lavesque, Presentation de M. Lavesque. 7.30, First Hearing. 7.45, The Final Year. 8.00, Weather Report. 8.10, Time Signal and the News. 8.15, Commentary or Stop Press. 8.20, Montevideo. 8.25, Famous Operatic Arias. 8.30, Castaways' Choice. 8.35, Denise Brabant is interviewed by John Wallace. 8.40, Time Signal. 8.45, England v. Australia. 8.50, Australia. 8.55, England. 9.00, The World in a Minute. 9.05, England v. Australia. 9.10, Journey into Space (New Series). 9.15, England. 9.20, Journey into Space. 9.25, England. 9.30, England. 9.35, England. 9.40, England. 9.45, England. 9.50, England. 9.55, England. 10.00, England. 10.05, England. 10.10, England. 10.15, England. 10.20, England. 10.25, England. 10.30, England. 10.35, England. 10.40, England. 10.45, England. 10.50, England. 10.55, England. 11.00, England. 11.05, England. 11.10, England. 11.15, England. 11.20, England. 11.25, England. 11.30, England. 11.35, England. 11.40, England. 11.45, England. 11.50, England. 11.55, England. 12.00, England. 12.05, England. 12.10, England. 12.15, England. 12.20, England. 12.25, England. 12.30, England. 12.35, England. 12.40, England. 12.45, England. 12.50, England. 12.55, England. 1.00, England. 1.05, England. 1.10, England. 1.15, England. 1.20, England. 1.25, England. 1.30, England. 1.35, England. 1.40, England. 1.45, England. 1.50, England. 1.55, England. 2.00, England. 2.05, England. 2.10, England. 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Page 10 TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1956.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Words Omitted

IN law courts of all kinds the spoken word has great significance for those whose future hangs upon the court's decision. Words left unspoken in court may have an effect almost as grave. As the case of Margaret shows.

Margaret is a young woman of middle age, a Scottish in the Thins. She has not been going to work for some time. She had no home to go to, no home to go to.

ARRESTED
Her vagueness attracted the attention of the police. She was arrested on the morning of the 28th. She was found in a room in a building in the city. She was found in a room in a building in the city.

SOMETHING LIKE THAT
The first of the policemen told her story. "When I told her I was going to a bit of a job," he said, "she said, 'You can't do that to me. I haven't stolen anything.' When she was charged, she said nothing."

WHAT DID SHE SAY?
"But, surely that was important. When did she say it?" "After she had been charged. Some time afterwards."

NO NEED FOR QUESTIONS
"SEE," said the magistrate. "I don't think you need ask this officer any questions," he said. "This case is dismissed."

Woman Steals Pomegranates

Pleading guilty to stealing 105 pomegranates, a 20-year-old woman, Lam Kam-nui, of 144 Pokfulam Road, was fined \$10 or three days by Mr. F. X. D'Almeida at Central this morning.

Inspector K. M. Chan told the court that at about 2 p.m. on August 27, complainant, Dr. Roger Bones, who resides at the University Quarters in Pokfulam Road caught the defendant while she was removing the fruit from the trees.

WOMAN INJURED

A private car knocked down and injured a 73-year-old Chinese woman in Johnston Road, near Luen Fat Street, at 4.30 p.m. today.

The pedestrian, Lam Tai, of 22 Luen Fat Street, is now receiving treatment in hospital.

INVESTMENT CO. HAS GOOD YEAR

Investment income of \$530,615 during the past year, compared with \$494,967 for the previous year, was reported in the Chairman's report at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong and Far Eastern Investment Co., Ltd., held at Jardine's board room this morning.

The report of the Chairman, Mr. E. F. Watts, was taken as read. The Hon. D. C. Geddes, who presided, told the meeting that Mr. Watts had been called to London on business.

The Chairman's report stated that the company had had a satisfactory year. The investment income amounted to \$530,615 compared with \$494,967 for the previous year, an increase of 7.2%. This result exceeds the estimate given when the company's shares were obtained last January, and constitutes a record for the company.

During the period under review, there has been in Hongkong, where the majority of the company's investments are held, an improvement in the general trading position. In the calendar year 1955 the volume of the Colony's merchandise imports and exports increased by 1.84% when compared with 1954, and for the first five months of 1956 an improvement of 28.05% was recorded over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Colony's export business, in spite of a partial relaxation of the restrictions on trade with the Chinese mainland, still remains at a low ebb, but there has been considerable activity in building and construction work. Among the most notable projects in this field are the construction of the dam at Tai Lam Chung which is approaching completion, and the commencement of the development of the Kowloon New Airport at Kai Tak, both of which should contribute towards increasing the prosperity of Hongkong. Further progress has also been made in the expansion of the Colony's light industries.

UNCERTAINTY
In Singapore and Malaya the year has been one of uncertainty. The high prices for rubber and tin during the first part of the year stimulated and encouraged business activities but subsequently political events and the downward trend of commodity prices have caused concern. It is, however, to be hoped that some benefit to the Malayan economy may accrue from the recent ratification of the international trade agreement and the relaxation of the embargo on rubber exports.

Turning to the accounts, the net profit for the year, after deducting depreciation expenses of \$7,000,000 incurred in obtaining a stock exchange quotation and in raising the issued share capital, amounted to \$436,044, compared with \$383,135 for 1954/1955. To this must be added the balance brought forward from the previous year of \$107,869 making the total available for appropriation \$543,913.

The Board of Directors proposes, with your approval, to transfer \$100,000 to general reserve, and to pay a dividend of 7½% on the issued capital of \$5,000,000 as compared with the dividend for last year of 7% on a capital of \$4,000,000. These recommendations will leave a sum of \$89,913 to be carried forward to next year.

INVESTMENT SALES

During the year sales of investments produced a realised capital profit of \$213,238 which, in accordance with your company's Articles, has been transferred to capital reserve.

The balance sheet discloses that the company is in a healthy financial position. The book value of its investments is \$6,159,447 whereas the market value of the quoted investments together with the Directors' valuation of the unquoted investments is \$7,994,681. The broad geographical distribution of the company's investments is 92% in Hongkong and 8% in Singapore and Malaya. However, the interests and assets of some of the banking, insurance and shipping companies in which we have share holdings are by no means confined to these areas.

The portfolio of investments comprises shares in some of the best of the Far Eastern commercial and industrial undertakings. Given reasonable political stability, your company

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"It's swell of you to play on our side, Dad—but will you rest awhile till we get a few runs ahead?"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Defence Of Mr. Nehru

Sir,—To the chorus of a few prejudiced foreign journalists, who have no polite words in their vocabulary when they write or speak on Mr. Nehru, another addition has been made: this time Mr. Douglas Clark, who from his contribution on Mr. Nehru published on August 23 in the China Mail, appears to be a Briton. He has laboured hard to present Mr. Nehru in a bitter perspective and Mr. Clark's caricature of the Indian leader is a masterpiece of distortion. Mr. Clark's article is a masterpiece of distortion.

India's membership in the Commonwealth does not give her any additional advantage. In fact there was a strong public opinion in India against India's remaining within the Commonwealth in view of the "apartheid" policy of one member and the "white" policy of another member of the Commonwealth. It was Mr. Nehru who championed the cause of the Commonwealth and answered his critics at home.

In conclusion I would request Mr. Douglas Clark one thing. In the name of God I would beseech him not to use his pen for letting loose a nefarious propaganda against Mr. Nehru, the best friend of the British in the East. By writing such articles he only strains the good relations that exist between India and Britain. Douglas, use your pen for better purposes!

A. E. THOMAS.

HK MINES MEETING

Mr. L. R. Nielson (Chairman) and Mr. G. Abbas were elected Directors of the Hongkong Mines, Ltd., at the ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders held in Prince's Building this morning, with Mr. Abbas in the chair.

Mr. Abbas said in part: We continued our mining operations during the year subject to the necessary restrictions consequent upon our operating in a restricted area. Labour difficulties were encountered from time to time throughout the year. In addition, much time and labour was expended in the clearing-up of choked tunnels, etc., and I am pleased to be able to report that the mine is now in a healthy condition which is the first requisite in standard mining.

I am also pleased to be able to report that in our operations our policy has always been to work with all safety measures as a priority and during the whole year we did not have a single major accident to any of our workmen.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government Mines Department, Police Department, New Territories District Office, New Territories, and the Labour Office for their very kindly interest and guidance in our working of the mine during the year under review, all of which are much appreciated.

Conspiracy Trial: Solicitor's Cross-Examination

(Continued from Page 1)

telephone and Hogarth approved of what he had drafted. Mr. Armstrong said that according to entries he made it seemed that he sent the resolution round to Patterson and that Patterson did not call to collect the document.

TOO BUSY

Mr. Wright put it to him that the conference between himself and Hogarth and Patterson concerning the resolution took place in the afternoon, but Mr. Armstrong said it took place in the morning.

Mr. Wright said it was the recollection of Hogarth and Patterson that when Mr. Armstrong asked whether the resolution should be sent to Hogarth's office, Hogarth said he was too busy and asked Patterson whether he could arrange to obtain the signatures.

Mr. Armstrong said Hogarth might have suggested that his recollection was that it was a matter of some urgency because Patterson said that he wanted the resolution at the Sports Club before lunch.

DIARY SENT FOR

He said the time of the conference could be checked from his desk diary.

Mr. Wright said Mr. Armstrong must have seen Mr. Burns and Mr. Hong Sling on the same day before he saw Patterson and Hogarth. Their recollection was that they saw Mr. Armstrong in the afternoon and that Patterson reckoned he would meet most of the members at the Sports Club after 5 p.m. and when he went there at 5 p.m. the letter was in the rack.

Mr. Armstrong said that the time could be checked from his desk diary and agreed that a detective should be sent to his office to collect it.

Mr. Armstrong denied that at the conference on May 23 he told Hogarth and Patterson that Key required payment in hard cash. "If any one told anybody anything, it would be they who told me," he said.

He also denied he suggested to Patterson and Hogarth that the syndicate should settle the matter quickly because he was holding the licences.

He agreed that he might have showed them the licences from his safe.

Mr. Wright: Did you tell them that the Mountain Lead Mines was either pressing you for the licences or calling for them?

Witness: I don't think anybody was taking the slightest interest in them.

DIFFICULT POSITION

Mr. Wright questioned him on the letter of May 28 sent to him by Key enclosing an overlay and stating that it was the overlay of a map attached to the application of E. T. Tsao.

Mr. Armstrong said he described himself as an overlay and he gathered that there was an application by Tsao and that this was a tracing of the map accompanying his application.

He agreed that he told Hogarth that if the licences were cancelled the Syndicate would be in a rather difficult or probably serious position. This was on June 1 when he received a telephone call from Hogarth telling him that Key told Whitefield that steps would be taken to cancel the licences if the question of compensation was not settled.

Mr. Wright: Did you elaborate on that by saying that the company, Mountain Lead Mines, had already been incorporated and had issued shares and that the Syndicate had sold or agreed to transfer the licences to the Mountain Lead Mines Ltd. with all the strings attached—did you use the words "agreed to hand over clean licences?"

Witness: I might have done. They could not have been remembered. They were valid licences. I might well have used the term "clean licences."

MATTER OF URGENCY

Did you suggest that the Syndicate should get this matter settled one way or another? I might have done. Hogarth, I am quite sure, was anxious that the matter should be settled.

It was apparent to both of you by that stage that it had become a matter of urgency?—Yes.

Mr. Armstrong agreed that at the time of the conversation with Hogarth on June 1 he had already received cheques for \$18,000 from Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Saunders and that this money was in hand for the purchase of the shares.

He also agreed that at the end of this telephone conversation it

From Our Files 100 Years Ago

Government announce that the term for which a licence was granted for the privilege of salt weighing throughout the island expires on the 31st instant; and that Tenders for the same privilege, for the period of a year, will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to Friday next.

For several reasons we are induced to give some expression regarding this salt weighing privilege, and—

1.—To question the propriety of calling for private tenders for such a privilege, instead of submitting the licence to public competition.

2.—To question the policy of government in granting any such privilege, either throughout the island, or throughout the waters surrounding the island, and—

3.—To notice, briefly, the reduction of the amount paid last year for this privilege on that paid in 1854—and the probability of even a smaller sum being offered this year than has been given on any previous occasion.

IMPRUDENT

As regards the first of these points we can but express our surprise at the imprudence of Government in jeopardizing its title name by calling for tenders which, justly or unjustly, we believe unjustly, the world will imagine can be obtained by the transmission of a bonus to some individual or other connected with the granting,—in insinuation it would be so easy to avoid by selling the privilege at Public Auction as was the practice in former years. Had we not, during our stay in this country, ever heard Chinese say that the privilege, once accorded by Police Magistrate Caine, of tying a flag to a boat's mast-head was often availed of to effect piracy in adjacent waters—Had we not heard that rape, and arson, and many bloody and nefarious deeds could be exempted from enquiry on payment of cash money—Had we not seen entries in account books of the Colonial Secretary's Office for the privilege of holding a market—Had we not been told by men calling themselves "Go-between" that they had official authority for attempting extortion—Had we not seen even the present Colonial Secretary compelled to deny, publicly that permission had been granted by Government to the use of gambling tables (rumour telling of \$12,000 on the nail, some where)—Had we not, we say, known and heard of such things as these—Ay! and many more of similar hue and worse tendency—then might we not be surprised at Governor Bowering having his Government open to ludicrous insinuations though his ends might be obtained by more open means.

GOVT. FRAUDULENT

In Hongkong, just now, salt can be got, we believe, at three and a half pence per cwt. In Canton it sells for three quarters of a penny!—a difference sufficient to tempt passengers to purchase salt from the steamer to offer twenty cents a bag for every 100 cwt. of extra baggage. The Government, we believe, has more to "lose" by the salt trade than it gains. The salt trade is a highly profitable one, and the Government has a right to it. The salt trade is a highly profitable one, and the Government has a right to it.

"FAST CRABS"

It would appear that it has only been since the "fast crabs" by the British Government, have been driven to more lucrative employment. The "fast crabs" have been driven to more lucrative employment. The "fast crabs" have been driven to more lucrative employment.

Defendants' Senior officer informed the Court that the defendant was hard working and had a good record in the unit.

WATER STORAGE

In the 24-hour period ending at 8 o'clock this morning, the Colony's reservoirs lost four million gallons of water.

Total storage this morning was 4,039 million gallons. Consumption yesterday, amounting to 39 million gallons and the intake from streams and catchment areas was 24 million gallons.

Only 101 of an inch of rainfall was registered by the Water Authority at Pokfulam.